

PEOPLE

MacArthur Foundation Announces 25 Grants

Twenty-five winners of MacArthur Foundation grants, ranging from \$176,000 to \$300,000, were announced Monday. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's five-year grants are given to people to "do nothing but follow their own creative bent." The program has committed \$43 million to 141 recipients since it began in 1981. The winners: Shelby Steele, 33, clinical fellow in psychology at Harvard Medical School; Peter Bickel, 44, divisional dean of physical sciences at the University of California-Berkeley; William Drayton Jr., 41, of Arlington, Virginia, who has helped encourage entrepreneurial skills in a South Carolina town; Sidney Drell, 58, a Stanford University professor; mathematician Mitchell Feigenbaum, 39, at the University of California-San Diego; Dr. Carl Humes Sr., 64, of Canton, Ohio, on high blood pressure; Robert Benne Heath, 45, associate education professor at Stanford; Shih-que Howland, 47, of Albuquerque, N.M.; New Mexico; Bill Jaffe, 34, a mathematician; Fritz John, 74, professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin; Galway Kinnell, 57, poet and translator in New York City; Henry Kraus, 78, of Paris, who has studied the economics of medieval cathedral buildings; archaeologist Peter Matthews, 35, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Beaumont Newhall, 77, photography professor at the University of New Mexico; Roger Payne, 49, of Lincoln, Massachusetts; quadling logic Edward Rusk, 45, of Berkeley, California; Albert Spenning, 72, of Hattiesburg, Mississippi; a teacher, Frank J. Sullivan, 37, of a teacher of science at Hart, and a professor of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Anne Tiersky, 52, an art historian; John Kirk Trainor, 47, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a psychologist; professor of art history John Kirk Trainor, 47, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a geographer; and a geographer; professor at the University of Oklahoma; a geographer; Arthur Winfree, 42, professor of biological sciences at Purdue; and Billie Jean Young, 37, head of the Southern Rural Women's Network in Jackson, Mississippi.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

In France, a Honeymoon Ends

Socialists Under Fire From Workers Who Backed Them

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France was disrupted Thursday by a nationwide strike of government workers, including schoolteachers, railroad employees, postal carriers, utility workers and tax collectors — an important part of the power base that brought the Socialist government to power in 1981.

The action, although it fell far short of the unions' hopes of widespread opposition to government policies, further deepened the growing political isolation of France's governing Socialists.

Most trains and planes were canceled, and government offices and many schools were closed. But the one-day strike, protesting the government's wage ceilings, provoked only lukewarm political demonstrations.

The government appeared unlikely to be shaken in its austerity policies, including its determination to stop giving civil servants wage increases linked to inflation.

The calling of the strike showed that more of the government's former supporters had turned hostile. Under attack from both right and left, the ruling Socialists have

slipped to a new low in national popularity polls, and the ordeal of power is reviving signs of factionalism in the party.

After three years in power, the Socialist Party, obliged to support numerous conservative policy turns by President Francois Mitterrand, has started publicly pondering its future.

The Socialist government has dropped most of its ambitious plans for reform in France. Like governments before it, it is employing troops in Africa, denying political asylum to suspected terrorists, preserving the largely church-run private schools, keeping government centralized, and above all, aligning French economic policies with those of its largely conservative European trading partners.

As the Socialist leadership has moved away from its idealistic rhetoric, many rank-and-file Socialists have become dismayed.

"Our party is morose," a Socialist regional chairman said privately. "After the honeymoon with power and then the bitter disillusionment, a kind of realism is emerging."

But this policy turnaround has been painful for the Socialists.

"We had little experience with real power," said Lionel Jospin, general secretary of the party, "and we had too many illusions about what we could achieve."

Speaking a few days ago in two extensive interviews with the newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Jospin said that the Socialist electoral victory in 1981 was "very provisional" and created an illusion that the party was a "bigger reality in the country" than it actually is.

Commentators quickly concluded that Mr. Jospin was preparing the party for possible defeat in the parliamentary elections in two years. Mr. Jospin himself said that the Socialists must discover how to become a durable political force.

More bluntly, Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard warned that the Socialists risked "throwing out the baby with the bathwater" by pursuing austerity policies indiscriminately from conservative economics.

Mr. Rocard is in a paradoxical position: As a spokesman for economic rigour, he failed to unseat Mr. Mitterrand as Socialist leader before the 1981 elections and was later forced into political silence within the cabinet. Now, as the government adopts his old policy roles while reducing his political role, Mr. Rocard has started criticizing the government of Prime



President Mitterrand with Mayor Beryl Calder during his visit to Dartmouth, England.

French and British Blame Each Other In Planting of Bomb as a Security Test

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office blamed an overzealous, low-level French official Thursday for planting unarmored explosives at the residence of the French ambassador to test British security during the visit of President Francois Mitterrand.

But in Paris, French officials said it was the idea of the British police to plant the explosives. They said Britain's complaint about the incident was apparently intended to embarrass French officers in a continuing feud between the two security services.

The matter cast a cloud over Mr. Mitterrand's state visit, which ends Friday.

[Mrs. Thatcher was asked about the incident during question time in the House of Commons, United Press International reported. "This was a most regrettable incident, and the French authorities are aware of our views," she said.

"It was wholly wrong for the individual to act as he did. And they have regretted the misunderstanding. It is a matter for the most serious concern that explosives matter were brought into this country. Urgent discussions have begun and will continue with the French government about this incident."

Police with sniffer dogs found the "inert" explosives Tuesday night at the French ambassador's residence shortly before a reception was to be given by Mr. Mitterrand, who arrived in London earlier in the day.

British police said one of Mr. Mitterrand's bodyguards had planted the explosives to test British security measures.

A statement released by Mrs. Thatcher's office supported this view and said "It appears to have been a case of excessive zeal on the part of a very low-level French official."

The British Foreign Office said it was "seeking clarification on one or two points from the French."

A member of Mr. Mitterrand's bodyguard staff was questioned by British police officers Wednesday morning after they found explosives in his hotel room, the police said. He was later released and returned to France.

Mr. Mitterrand refused to respond Thursday to reporters' shouted questions about the incident when he visited Dartmouth, the town from which he embarked as a World War II French Resistance leader.

The French Embassy, however, said in a statement that, in the context of the cooperation between the French and British security services, "the French Embassy asked the British services to contribute to

the protection of the ambassador's residence. During those operations the customary working equipment of a French bomb disposal expert was at the origin of a regrettable misunderstanding."

French officials in Paris, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the British police had suggested that a bomb expert who travels with Mr. Mitterrand plant the explosives in a garden to test the effectiveness of the explosives-sniffing dogs.

They said a dispute between the security services began in June, when British security men forced two of Mr. Mitterrand's bodyguards to surrender their weapons during a conference in London.

The British Broadcasting Corp. said discovery of the explosives had "marred what had been seen as a successful and statesmanlike visit" by Mr. Mitterrand. British legislators also expressed outrage.

George Foulkes, a member of Parliament who speaks on European affairs for the Labor Party, said: "It is one of the most idiotic and disgraceful episodes I have ever heard of."

The incident came less than two weeks after a bomb attempt to kill Mrs. Thatcher and other government officials in Brighton. The Oct. 12 blast killed four people and injured 32.

Mr. Paul, a personal friend, who followed Mr. Barzel as a witness, also could not produce the contract. He told the commission that the arrangement with Mr. Barzel was made verbally at first and was put into writing one year later. He added that at that time it was decided to predate the written agreement by two years.

The most devastating blow to Mr. Barzel's case was delivered to the commission Thursday morning by Günter Max Paefgen, a former Flick official.

Mr. Paefgen said that he recommended to Flick that it enter into a client-lawyer relationship with Mr. Paul's firm on the day after Mr. Barzel told him that he had joined the firm.

Mr. Paefgen made his statement to the commission at almost exactly the same time as Mr. Barzel sent his letter of resignation to Mr. Dreger.

Mr. Barzel had told the commission that there was no connection between Flick and his work for Mr. Paul and that the salary he received from the law firm had nothing to do with the similar sums Flick paid to Mr. Paul in the same period.

The Barzel affair has been an acute embarrassment for Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

The speaker of the Bundestag is regarded as the second highest figure in the government coalition. He is named by the government parties. In Mr. Barzel's case the opposition Social Democrats concurred

Barzel Resigns Bundestag Post, Citing Pressure

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democratic president of the West German Bundestag, stepped down abruptly Thursday, declaring that political and psychological pressures had become too strong for him to continue.

His decision was a sudden turnabout. During more than four hours of testimony before a special parliamentary commission of inquiry Wednesday he denied all charges against him.

Mr. Barzel, 60, said as he left the hearing that he felt his testimony had exonerated him.

But some of the political and psychological pressures he mentioned apparently continued Thursday, and came from his own party.

Christian Democratic members of the Bundestag, as well as Social Democrats and Greens, made it clear that he had failed to convince them that the large salary he received in the 1970s from a Frankfurt law firm was not, as the press has contended, a gift from the Flick holding company, West Germany's largest privately owned industrial concern.

Reports said the Christian Democratic leadership had come to regard Mr. Barzel as a liability, and that this had been made clear to him again early Thursday morning in private talks with leading party colleagues.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that a successor to Mr. Barzel would be announced soon.

Mr. Barzel was to have been questioned a second time by the commission Thursday afternoon. But Thursday morning he asked to be excused for reasons of health, citing the advice of his doctor. He then sent his letter of resignation to the chief of the Christian Democratic faction in parliament, Alfred Dreger.

One damaging fact emerging during Wednesday's hearing was that Mr. Barzel was unable to produce a contract between himself and the law firm of Albert Paul. He joined the Paul firm as a consultant in 1973 and received about 1.7 million Deutsche marks (about \$560,000 at current rates) from that date to 1979.

Mr. Paul, a personal friend, who followed Mr. Barzel as a witness, also could not produce the contract. He told the commission that the arrangement with Mr. Barzel was made verbally at first and was put into writing one year later. He added that at that time it was decided to predate the written agreement by two years.

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The speaker of the Bundestag is regarded as the second highest figure in the government coalition. He is named by the government parties. In Mr. Barzel's case the opposition Social Democrats concurred

in the choice while the Greens, the other opposition party, opposed him.

Mr. Barzel is the second major coalition figure to become a victim of the Flick affair within four months.

In June, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff was forced to resign after the Bonn prosecutor's office decided to bring bribery charges against him. He is alleged to have received 135,000 DM from Flick in the late 1970s. He was accused of having decided, as a government minister, that Flick was entitled to a capital gains tax exemption of 800 million DM.

But Mr. Lambsdorff belongs to the Free Democrats, the junior party in the coalition, while Mr. Barzel had been a key figure in Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

Moreover, opposition members (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Poles Arrest Aide, 2 Others In Priest's Kidnapping

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The Polish authorities arrested Thursday an official of the Interior Ministry and two people described as accomplices in the abduction last week of a Roman Catholic priest, official reports said.

The evening television news broadcast also included a statement issued Thursday by the Polish prime minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, in which he said he feared the kidnapped priest may have been murdered. He demanded that the Communist authorities provide a full explanation for his disappearance.

The decision to read Cardinal Glemp's statement appeared to be a reflection of the authorities' concern about public reaction to the abduction of the priest, a frequent critic of the government.

The official Polish press agency PAP and state-run television said a functionalary of the Interior Ministry, identified only as Gregorz P., and two unidentified accomplices had been arrested on the orders of General Czeslaw Kiszczyk, the interior minister. The ministry controls the nation's police and internal security.

Earlier, a government spokesman, Jerry Urban, said there was no information on the whereabouts of the priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, 37, of Warsaw. The priest was a frequent target of government criticism because of his sermons defending the outlawed Solidarity labor union movement.

Mr. Urban said investigators had found hair matching that of the missing priest in the trunk of a car driven by the Interior Ministry official, who had been placed under provisional arrest Wednesday.

He said the authorities had found fingerprints in the priest's car similar to "fingerprints of one of those suspected."

Mr. Urban said police dogs given the scent of the priest's clothes had led authorities to the car in which the hair sample was found.

The Interior Ministry worker had been "placed under provisional arrest" for falsifying an entry in the record book of his official car, and for "failing to provide an alibi" for missing work the day Father Popieluszko disappeared, television news reported.

Father Popieluszko was 70 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Iraq Reported Set to Restore Ties to Egypt

United Press International

BAGHDAD — Iraq is on the verge of restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt and may re-establish formal diplomatic ties with the United States after next month's presidential elections, Western and Arab diplomats said Thursday.

"The renewal of diplomatic relations with Egypt is imminent," an Arab diplomat said.

The diplomat said Iraq was certain to become "by the end of November" the second Arab country to formally end the five-year diplomatic and economic boycott of Egypt. Earlier this month, Jordan re-established its diplomatic ties with Egypt.

Jordan and Iraq joined 15 other Arab states in 1979 in breaking off relations with Egypt to protest the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Some Arab states have proposed convening an Arab summit meeting next month, at which relations with Egypt would figure prominently. But an Arab diplomat said Iraq appeared ready to restore relations in any case.

Earlier this week, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq discussed the latest fighting in the Iran-Iraq war in a telephone call initiated by Mr. Mubarak, Arab diplomats said.

The diplomats said Egypt had sold Iraq \$1.3 billion worth of ammunition and spare military parts since the war began in September 1980 and had provided an unspecified number of military advisers.

Iraq broke off its diplomatic relations with the United States after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War.

Mr. Hussein was quoted recently in the Paris Arab-language newspaper al-Watan al-Arabi as having said that a restoration in diplomatic relations had been delayed by the Iran-Iraq war but that "the appropriate time to study Iraqi-American relations may be after the American elections."

In 1974, the United States opened an interests section in Baghdad under the auspices of the Belgian Embassy.

Western diplomats said U.S. access to Iraqi officials had improved in recent months. A U.S. Information Service office was stationed in Baghdad two months ago.

Hart Refuses to Sulk, Wins Points by Stumping for Mondale

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

DURHAM, New Hampshire — It was just three and a half years before the next New Hampshire presidential primary, and Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, the winter wonder of 1984, was back, surrounded by friends and autograph seekers.

"Ga-ry! Ga-ry! Ga-ry!" the crowd at the state Democratic convention chanted.

"Hart could run for governor here and win," said Dan Calegari, his former New Hampshire field coordinator. "There is a whole group of us who are ready, willing and waiting for '88. Gary Hart redefined the Democratic Party for us. He was just a little early for the country."

Mr. Hart is discouraging such talk these days. He has joined the Mondale team and is stumping the country for the Democratic nominee with a vigor that would surprise Mr. Hart's detractors.

He has campaigned almost nonstop for Mr. Mondale since Labor Day, visiting 41 cities in 17 states. He is to visit 10 more states before the end of the month.

Mr. Hart is out trying to prove his party credentials. He knows there are those who thought that he would retreat inward and sulk after he lost the nomination.

Those people "didn't know who I was," Mr. Hart said in an interview.



Senator Gary Hart, left, campaigning with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic nominee.

view. "When it's over you just don't go home and sulk. Part of the reason you run for president is to become a leader of your party. You can't be a party leader if, having

not gotten the nomination, you go home and stay there. People in the party want to see you. They want leadership to tell them what to do and why it is important."

U.K. Invalidates Low Fares On 130,000 Airline Tickets

United Press International

LONDON — The British government on Thursday ordered airlines to stop selling unauthorized low-fare tickets for trans-Atlantic travel and ruled invalid 130,000 tickets already issued.

The action affects about a dozen U.S. and British carriers, including Trans World Airlines, Pan American World Airways, British Airways and British Caledonian. The low-fare tickets were sold for flights between Nov. 1 and March 31.

Travelers who bought tickets at low-cost fares averaging \$325 (\$266) must either cash them in or pay up to \$63 extra, the Department of Transport said. Most of the travelers are Americans.

Air fares between New York and London currently range from \$1,509 for the supersonic Concorde to \$149 for third class on People Express.

Low-cost fares between the United States and Britain must be approved by both governments. Two low-fare carriers whose bargain prices have been approved, People Express and Virgin Atlantic, were not affected by the ruling.

Thursday's action was the latest in an escalating battle between the United States and Britain over an airline antitrust dispute.

British officials complained that the U.S. government has not assured them the new low fares might not be used in future antitrust actions against British airlines similar to the one filed by the defunct Laker Airways. The Laker suit alleges that several major carriers conspired to drive Sir Freddie Laker out of business by collectively lowering their fares.

U.S. Admits Failure to Protect Subsurface Water

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government program to monitor the contamination of underground water supplies by toxic waste is not working, according to a report drafted by officials of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Lee M. Thomas, the agency's assistant administrator for waste problems, said that the report confirmed information previously received by the agency and that policy changes were necessary.

In September, the EPA said contamination of underground water by manmade substances was a potentially grave threat and announced its plans to protect water supplies. The plans depend on the government's monitoring program.

An agency official noted at that time that dangerous chemicals had been leaking into ground water supplies in recent years. Nearly half the U.S. public depends on water from underground aquifers for its drinking water supplies.

In April, a report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment said that existing controls were inadequate.

The failure means that water systems beneath many waste disposal sites could be contaminated, several agency officials and environmentalists said Wednesday. They said such sites might eventually have to be cleaned up at a heavy cost to the government.

Under the law on handling toxic wastes, passed in 1976, operators of the thousands of waste facilities around the country are required to monitor leakage from their sites into underground water. In most cases the EPA has delegated responsibility for enforcing the program to the states.

Without the information gathered through this monitoring, the agency cannot issue a final permit for operation of a waste facility. Most sites are operating on an interim basis and are therefore less strictly regulated.

The report, based on a survey of sites allowed to accept toxic waste on an interim basis under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, found that the EPA had "only a rough idea of the number of facilities in the nation that are subject to ground water monitoring requirements."

About 1,500 known land disposal sites for toxic wastes and 5,000 sites for storage before disposal are subject to the law, according to Mr. Thomas. But the agency has issued only about 300 final permits so far.

The survey found that less than 20 percent of the sites known to be subject to the monitoring requirements actually complied with the law.

The report said that most site operators were not doing the job as required, that many of the states have proved unable or unwilling to make the operators obey the law, and that the environmental agency itself had been deficient in overseeing the states and in assuring standards were met.

Office of Technology Assessment says the contamination of underground water supplies is rapidly worsening and that chemical contamination has closed more than 1,000 water wells and affects every state in the nation. The Associated Press reported Thursday.

The report, released by Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, blamed inadequate state and federal laws and programs.

In the San Gabriel Valley in California, 39 public wells serving 400,000 people were closed because of contamination by trichloroethylene, a cancer-causing solvent.

Public wells have been closed in 22 cities in Massachusetts, 16 in Connecticut, 25 in Pennsylvania and 22 in New York, Senator Durenberger said. About 500 private wells were recently closed on Long Island, and 150 in Minnesota.

In Florida, he said, 724 wells were found to contain the pesticide ethylene dibromide, a carcinogen.

1,000 Wells Closed
A report by the Congressional

INSIDE

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WEEKEND
■ At 80, Aaron Siskind, the American photographer, is having a major show of his work in Milan. Page 9.

TOMORROW
Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling of the Bahamas is under mounting pressure to resign because of alleged corruption.

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About 4,000 demonstrators gathered Thursday in Manila to demand the resignation of President Marcos.

Ethiopia Will Move 250,000 Victims of Drought

United Press International

NAIROBI — The Ethiopian government plans to move more than 250,000 people from areas stricken by drought in the northern part of the country to less affected areas, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The plan was said to have been announced this week at a meeting between government officials and Western relief agencies in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

"The theory is the land can no longer sustain the people and they must be moved farther south and closer to relief centers," a diplomat said. "How they are going to do it is still unclear."

The move would be one of the largest emergency migrations in East African history.

"In theory the move is voluntary, but the reality may be different," a diplomat said. "The migration may start as early as next week."

Western relief officials said the famine had worsened rapidly in the past month, and they said they planned to intensify an emergency airlift to the north begun earlier this week.

A relief agency official said more than six million people were in dire need of food. More than 1,000 per week are dying from starvation in Ethiopia's northern three provinces alone.

Under pressure from Western donor countries the government of Ethiopia has in the past few weeks allocated increased resources to the relief effort, providing 50 army trucks and several Soviet-made Antonov-12 transport planes to aid in the distribution of food.

The United States is supplying aviation fuel.

An International Red Cross C-130 transport, which can carry up to 21 tons of food, has been flying three missions a day from Addis Ababa to Wallo province. The Red Cross airlift started Monday, and the Ethiopian military began flying relief missions Tuesday.

In addition, relief agencies have

joined to provide another Hercules, which will begin flights next week, according to Des Taylor, head of the World Food Program in Ethiopia.

The airlift is expected to continue for at least several weeks until more food can be brought into the north by road.

Michael Wiest, the regional director of the Catholic Relief Services in Ethiopia, which handles the bulk of American food shipments to the country, said that many more people would inevitably die. But he said that the situation could be "turned back" if both the Ethiopian government and Western donors stepped up their efforts.

"Ten million people is a conservative figure for the number of people who will urgently be in need of food aid in the next six months if the rains or more support from the United States and Europe do not come," Mr. Wiest said.

Food Aid From Britain

The British government has ordered more emergency relief aid to Ethiopia. The Associated Press reported from London.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the House of Commons that an extra 6,000 tons of grain was to be shipped immediately, in addition to 3,000 tons sent earlier this month.

Britain, which has already sent \$11.5 million (\$14 million) in aid this year to 11 African countries suffering from drought, will increase its allocation by \$5 million, Sir Geoffrey said. The largest share is expected to go to Ethiopia.

(AP, UPI)

Ombudsman to Assess Aquino Panel Report; 4,000 Rally in Manila

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The case against several members of the Philippine armed forces for plotting to kill Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, was handed over Thursday to a government ombudsman for investigation and prosecution.

Opposition leaders questioned whether the findings of a citizens panel would be pursued aggressively now that the case has moved into the judicial system, which is more under the control of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"The courts are a creation of Marcos," said Agapito Aquino, younger brother of the slain opposition leader. "What happens from now on is most important."

About 4,000 demonstrators marched peacefully through Manila on Thursday and called for the resignation of Mr. Marcos.

Lorenzo M. Tanada, an opposition leader, said the board's results were of "historic importance because it officially shows the military conspiracy of the Marcos government."

Mr. Tanada accused Mr. Marcos of "making statements that constitute a coverup." After the assassination, he said, the president said the evidence supported the military's claim that a lone Communist gunman, Rolando Galman, murdered Mr. Aquino.

Four of the five members of the citizens panel found that Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila airport Aug. 21, 1983, in a military conspiracy involving 26 persons, including General Fabian

C. Ver, the chief of staff and one of Mr. Marcos's most trusted aides.

In a separate report, the panel's chairman, Corazon J. Agravas, blamed the murder on a more limited conspiracy of six soldiers, specifically excluding General Ver.

The head of the government ombudsman's office appointed a three-member tribunal that will review the findings of the board's two reports and decide what indictments, if any, should be handed down.

The ombudsman is free to accept or reject the panel's recommendations. The deputy ombudsman, Manuel Herrera, was named head of the three-member tribunal.

Estelito Mendoza, the Philippine justice minister, predicted that the investigation by the ombudsman's office should not take more than a month.

Mr. Mendoza also sought to allay public concern about the independence of the ombudsman. He said that the decision of the three-member tribunal "is not reviewable by anyone—not by me and not by the president."

If formal charges are filed, the case will be prosecuted before a special court. The special court will be composed of three judges. They must issue a unanimous decision. If they cannot reach agreement, two additional judges will be called in and a majority ruling required.

The prosecution of the case will be watched closely not only in the Philippines but by the U.S. government. Stephen W. Rosworth, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said: "We continue to expect, as President Marcos has promised, that justice will be done."

WORLD BRIEFS

Assets of British Coal Union Seized

LONDON (AP) — A High Court judge Thursday ordered the seizure of all assets of the striking National Union of Mineworkers for refusing to pay a fine of £200,000 (\$245,000) for contempt.

The order, by Judge David Nicholas, followed the union's failure to pay by the deadline of midnight Wednesday. The judge imposed the fine Oct. 10 after the leader of the miners, Arthur Scargill, defied a ruling by the judge declaring the strike illegal in two counties because there had been no nationwide strike vote by the union's 183,000 members. The size of the union's assets was not clear.

Meanwhile, government and union representatives met for 10 hours Thursday in a new round of talks aimed at resolving the strike. There was no comment from either side on the outcome of the session.

Soviet Accuses U.S. of Arms Violations

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused the United States on Thursday of pushing through "crash military programs" in violation of arms limitation agreements.

The Soviet representative, Vladimir Petrovsky, in a speech to the UN disarmament committee, did not specify which agreements were being violated or detail the U.S. armament programs.

"The United States" he charged, "has derailed the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, has broken off and refuses to renew other talks it had earlier with the Soviet Union and is blocking the work of multilateral forums."

4 AP Workers, Seized in Beirut, Freed

BEIRUT (AP) — Four Lebanese employees of The Associated Press were released unharmed Thursday, more than 30 hours after being abducted by three gunmen.

The four AP workers arrived at the news agency's bureau in West Beirut shortly after one of them, a radio monitor, Khazen Abboud, telephoned the office to say they had been freed.

The four said they were never told who their captors were or why they had been kidnapped Wednesday two blocks from the AP office. They said they were questioned about their religious and their work for the news agency. None of the four is a journalist. They said their release was obtained by Nabih Berr, leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia and a cabinet minister.

Test of White-Collar Crime File Urged

WASHINGTON (NYT) — An advisory panel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has approved the testing of a computerized file that could allow criminal justice agencies throughout the United States to quickly exchange the names of white-collar crime suspects and their associates. It has not been formally approved by the attorney general, William French Smith, or the FBI director, William H. Webster.

The file would include the names of suspects, their addresses, Social Security numbers, passport numbers, bank account numbers, aliases, Selective Service numbers, driver's license numbers, automobile license numbers and information about "associates."

Civil liberties experts contended that the widespread exchange of "raw investigative files" would be a dangerous threat to the innocent. They said that such networks should be limited to handling public information such as a person's arrest record or judicially approved arrest warrant.

Kurds Said to Kill 3 Turkish Soldiers

ANKARA (AP) — Kurdish guerrillas shot and killed three Turkish soldiers near the town of Sirnak, north of the Iraqi border, local authorities reported Thursday.

The martial law command here said three soldiers were killed by terrorists in a clash Wednesday night. It did not identify who had killed the soldiers or give the locality of the incident. The announcement said one of the assailants was also killed.

Turkish military units have been on a crackdown in southeast Turkey near the Iranian and Iraqi borders since separatist Kurdish groups started hit-and-run attacks against military units in August, according to government officials. Since then, 20 Turkish military personnel and 11 guerrillas have been slain, officials said. About 700 suspects have been arrested.

Israel Moves Toward Lebanon Pullout

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israel's inner cabinet adopted a proposal Thursday for a partial pullout of Israeli troops that have occupied southern Lebanon for more than two years, the armed forces radio reported.

The radio said the redeployment was adopted following a discussion of proposals presented by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The proposal will be debated by the full cabinet Sunday, the radio said.

It was not immediately clear if the 10 top policymakers made any changes in Mr. Rabin's original blueprint. It envisages withdrawal of most of the estimated 10,000 Israeli troops within a year. A key element in the plan was said to be Syria's tacit agreement to keep its soldiers from taking over positions vacated by the Israelis and to guarantee that Palestinian guerrillas will not operate within areas under Syrian control.

For the Record

Twelve persons were injured Thursday in Sicily when a series of tremors hit villages on the slopes of Mount Etna. (Reuters)

Egypt and Jordan signed a trade protocol Thursday providing for the free flow of trade between the two countries to the amount of \$150 million in 1985, officials said. Trade between Egypt and Jordan did not exceed \$20 million in the first nine months of 1984. (UPI)

Fourteen persons were still missing Thursday in a fire that killed at least 25 in the Pines Hotel in Baguio, Philippines, U.S. sources in Manila said. The missing include six Americans. (UPI)

The government of Chile has prohibited the press from reporting statements from opposition groups taking responsibility for a "terrorist" act. Newspapers and magazines are also banned from placing reports about demonstrations on the front page. (NTT)

The U.S. government ran up a \$175.3-billion deficit in fiscal year 1984, second only to the \$195.3-billion deficit the previous year. (AP)

Poles Arrest Aide, 2 Others In Kidnapping of Priest

(Continued from Page 1)

napped Friday night on a highway in northern Poland by a group of unidentified men, one of whom was wearing a police uniform, according to the priest's driver, Waldemar Chrostowski.

Mr. Urban said Mr. Chrostowski identified the Interior Ministry employee's car Wednesday night as "similar or identical to the one in which he was carried."

PAP also reported that two militiamen from the Baltic port of Gdansk were arrested for providing "information on Poland's security" to "underground structures."

The report did not indicate whether the underground was affiliated with Solidarity, whether the arrests were connected with the investigation into Father Popieluszko's kidnapping, or whether some other organization was involved.

Arrest of the Interior Ministry employee occurred as the leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, and Solidarity's underground leadership issued a statement condemning the Polish police.

Extensive TV Coverage
Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw: Television news has given extensive coverage of the kidnapping and investigation with numerous appeals for public cooperation.

Soviet Nuclear Test Detected
The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM — An underground nuclear explosion at Novaya Zemlya in the Soviet Union's Arctic region was detected Thursday morning by the seismological department of the University of Uppsala, the department announced.

Red Cross Says Iran Shot Prisoners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday that Iranian guards killed and wounded an undetermined number of Iraqi prisoners of war during a riot in a camp northeast of Tehran two weeks ago.

A Red Cross spokesman, Jean-Jacques Kurtz, said the Oct. 10 shooting was witnessed by three delegates of the all-Swiss humanitarian organization who were visiting the camp at the time.

Mr. Kurtz told The Associated Press in Geneva that "there were dead and wounded."

The next day, he said, the delegates visited 38 of the wounded Iraqi prisoners in hospitals, "but that does not mean that this was the total number of wounded." He

also declined to give an estimate of the death toll.

He said the riot broke out during the delegates' visit. He said no arms were used by the prisoners.

The Red Cross made representations in both Tehran and Baghdad after the incident, but there has been no reply.

The disclosure of the incident marked a departure from traditional Red Cross policy of strict confidentiality on reports of conditions in prisoner-of-war camps.

It followed a report by the Iraqi News Agency that Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq had written Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of the United Nations and leaders of other international organizations, informing them of the shooting.

Mr. Kurtz said it had been the Red Cross delegates' first visit to the camp, which he said was about 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Iran's border with the Soviet Union and which he identified as Gorgan.

On the way from Iraqi ships Thursday attacked and destroyed part of an Iranian naval convoy entering the Bandar Khomeini canal in the Gulf, the Iraqi News Agency said.

Three of four Iranian vessels that were hit sank and the fourth was ablaze, the agency said. There was no independent confirmation of the Iraqi report.

The canal lies 80 kilometers east of the Iranian port of Abadan at the northernmost end of the Gulf. (AP, UPI)



KENT

GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.

Flick Scandal Began in '75 With Sale of Daimler-Benz

International Herald Tribune

THE BACKGROUND: The origins of the "Flick affair," West Germany's biggest post-war scandal, go back to 1975 when the conglomerate sold its 29-percent stake in the Daimler-Benz automobile company to the Deutsche Bank at a gain listed as just under 1.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$630 million at current rates). Flick faced the prospect of paying more than half of this in capital gains taxes unless it could prove that the sums had been reinvested.

Flick managed to dispose of most of the gains in investments. For example, it bought W.R. Grace, the U.S. chemical concern. Flick was able to convince the authorities that it was entitled to an 800-million-mark tax exemption.

The waivers were signed successively by two economic ministers, Hans Friedrichs and Otto Lambsdorff, both members of the Free Democratic Party.

THE ACCUSATIONS: In November 1981, the office of the Bonn prosecutor discovered in Flick's Düsseldorf office a list of payments made over the years. One of the recipients named was Mr. Lambsdorff. He had received 135,000 marks, according to Flick records.

Mr. Friedrichs had left government office in 1977 to become chairman of the Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second largest. He allegedly received \$140,000 from Flick's deputy chairman between 1975 and 1977.

A formal investigation was opened in February 1982 and a special parliamentary inquiry was formed in May 1983. In November 1983 the Bonn prosecutor decided to indict Mr. Lambsdorff for bribery. He resigned in June.

THE COMPANY: The Flick holding company is often described as the biggest privately owned industrial concern in West Germany and probably in Europe. It is a family empire run by Friedrich Carl Flick. It includes 63 subsidiaries and employs 4,200 people. Its headquarters are in Düsseldorf, but Mr. Flick runs it from his home in rural Bavaria.

Its subsidiaries include producers of steel and locomotive turbines, defense contractors, civil engineering and construction companies, paper mills and suppliers of many parts to the automobile industry.

Bundestag Leader Resigns, Citing Pressure in Flick Case

(Continued from Page 1)

of the parliamentary commission said Thursday that they were determined to press an investigation into newspaper allegations that the 1.7 million DM paid to Mr. Barzel in the 1970s was meant to persuade him to relinquish the post of Christian Democratic party chief in favor of Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Kohl succeeded Mr. Barzel in that post in 1973 and used it as a major step in his rise to the chancellorship. He has vehemently denied having known about the payments Mr. Barzel received from the Paul firm.

On Thursday, Mr. Kohl repeated his earlier denials that he had played a part in granting a tax exemption to Flick. "You are asking the wrong person," he told a television interviewer. "Ask my predecessor as chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. I had no influence on granting the rebates. I was opposition leader at the time."

Mr. Barzel once was known as a "wonder boy" of West German politics. He became a member of parliament in 1957, and five years later, at 38, became minister of intra-German relations in the Adenauer government.

In 1971, he became the Christian Democrats' national chairman. In a bold move for power in 1972, Mr. Barzel tried unsuccessfully to remove Chancellor Willy Brandt with a no-confidence vote in the parliament.

Austrian Took Flick Money
In Vienna, a top official of the opposition People's Party admitted Thursday that he had taken money from the Flick company. The Associated Press reported.

Wilfried Haslauer, the governor of Salzburg state, said he received 200,000 schillings (about \$9,400) from a Flick official in 1979. The independent Kurier newspaper said the party received more than 1 million schillings from Flick from 1976 to 1980.

Mr. Haslauer said he was given the money as a contribution to the party's election campaign. He refused to give details.

Michael Graff, the party's general secretary, said he knew of no payments other than those made to Mr. Haslauer.

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LD BRIEFS

Coal Union Seized
A federal judge Thursday ordered the seizure of a union of miners for refusing to pay \$5,000 for contempt.
Nicholls, followed the union's failure to pay. Arthur Scargill, leader of the union, refused to pay the fine because the union's 183,000 members. The size of the union representatives met for 10 hours on Thursday at resolving the strike. There were no on the outcome of the session.

U.S. of Arms Violations

New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused the United States of violating arms limitation agreements.
Vladimir Petrovsky, in a speech to the UN General Assembly, said the U.S. was "violating" the 1979 SALT II agreement, which limits the number of nuclear warheads.

Seized in Beirut, Freed

Chinese employees of The Associated Press were seized at the news agency's bureau in West Beirut, more than 30 hours after they had been freed.
The employees, who were captured by the Lebanese army, were released after a ransom payment of \$10,000 was made.

Dollar Crime File Urged

An advisory panel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is urging the creation of a "dollar crime file" to track down criminals who move money across international borders.
The panel, which includes representatives from the FBI, the Treasury Department, and the Justice Department, said that such a file would help law enforcement agencies identify and prosecute money launderers.

Kill 3 Turkish Soldiers

At least three Turkish soldiers were killed in a clash between Turkish and Syrian forces in the town of Latakia, Syria, on Thursday.
The Syrian army claimed to have killed three Turkish soldiers and wounded several others. The Turkish army denied the claim.

ward Lebanon Pullout

The United States is urging Israel to pull out of Lebanon, saying that the presence of Israeli troops is a major obstacle to peace in the region.
The State Department said that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is "incompatible with the peace process."

t Aide. 2 Others

A priest and two other men were killed in a bombing in the town of Beirut, Lebanon, on Thursday.
The explosion, which occurred in a crowded market area, killed the priest and two other men, and wounded several others.

Mondale Asks Rural Voters For an Upset At the Polls

By Sara Fritz

Los Angeles Times Service

KEOKUK, Iowa — Traveling by bus through farm towns in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, Walter F. Mondale has asked voters to recall that the rural vote was responsible for Harry S. Truman's surprising victory in 1948 and pleaded for a Truman-like upset of his own.
The Democratic presidential candidate and his entourage set out before dawn Wednesday from Quincy, Illinois, in six buses and traveled 117 miles (187 kilometers) north along the Mississippi River, visiting four small towns, two family farms and a liquor store on the Missouri-Iowa border.

At each stop, Mr. Mondale drew an enthusiastic crowd, and supporters rushed up to shake his hand.

Mr. Mondale, wearing a grey business suit and riding from town to town in a bus with draperies and sofas, climbed atop hay bales, pickup trucks and flat-bed trailers to deliver speeches.

While the Democratic nominee was clearly stirred by the enthusiasm of the crowds, his comparison of this campaign with the 1948 race was a tacit admission that he, like Truman, was not expected to win. Polls indicate that he is trailing in all three states that he visited.

He recalled that immediately before the election in 1948, "there was no noise at all, awful quiet," in the rural areas of America. "But on election day, just whoosh, they put old Harry back in there because farmers don't make noise," he said.
One apparent reason Mr. Mondale is trailing in the farm belt is that rural voters blame the Democratic nominee for President Carter's January 1980 embargo on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, although Mr. Mondale claims he opposed it.

Large Cleveland Crowds

Mr. Mondale, attracting large and enthusiastic crowds in Cleveland, predicted victory Thursday despite polls showing him trailing President Ronald Reagan. United Press International reported.

The Mondale campaign showed no sign of disappointment as the Democratic challenger addressed a rally of several thousand people jammed into a shopping atrium in downtown Cleveland.

"The victory march begins right here in Cleveland," Mr. Mondale said. "I can feel it. We're going to win."



President Reagan claps hands with Dr. Charles R. Modica, head of St. George's Medical School of Grenada, during a White House ceremony marking the island's invasion in 1983.

Reagan Hails Courage of Soldiers

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, marking the first anniversary of the invasion of Grenada, has hailed the "courage and love of country" of the Americans who died in the invasion and in the bombing of the headquarters of the U.S. marines in Beirut.

Speaking to 85 American medical students who were on the island at the time of the intervention, which began Oct. 25 last year, two days after the bombing of the marine garrison in Beirut, Mr. Reagan said he felt that in general a "period of self-doubt is over" in American history.

"History will record that one of the turning points came on a small island in the Caribbean where America went to take care of her own and to rescue a neighboring nation from a growing tyranny," he said.

"Our brave military personnel displayed that same love of liberty and personal courage which has made our nation great and kept her free," Mr. Reagan said.

Some of the students who were on Grenada at the time gathered this week in Washington to celebrate the anniversary of the event and were invited to the White House.

At a ceremony in the East Room, Mr. Reagan was praised by several people affiliated with the St. George's University School of Medicine in Grenada.

Charles R. Modica, the school chancellor, noted that he had ini-

tially had reservations about the wisdom of the invasion but changed his mind.

Reagan Holds Lead

Two new polls suggest Mr. Reagan is maintaining or expanding his lead over Walter F. Mondale with less than two weeks left in the 1984 campaign. The Associated Press reported Wednesday in Washington.

In an ABC News-Washington Post poll, Mr. Reagan was leading Mr. Mondale by 12 percentage points, 54 percent to 42 percent, the same margin as before the second presidential debate.

A new Harris poll showed Mr. Reagan leading 56 percent to 42 percent, an increase over last week's 9-point margin in the same poll.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Helms Wins Round on '82 Complaint

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Senator Jesse Helms has won a partial victory in his battle to delay until after the Nov. 6 election a ruling on whether his political organizations violated campaign laws in 1982.

A U.S. appeals court panel reversed Wednesday a ruling Oct. 4 by a federal district judge that would have forced the Federal Election Commission to rule on the alleged violations before the election. The case was sent back to the lower court for reconsideration.

The outcome could affect one of this year's closest Senate races, in which Governor James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina, a Democrat, seeks to unseat Senator Helms, a Republican.

The complaint, filed by Rep. Charles Rose, Democrat of North Carolina, said the National Congressional Club and Jefferson Marketing Inc. had violated campaign laws by selling advertising and other services to his opponents in his 1982 House race at giveaway prices.

Democrats Press Voter Registration

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the Democratic Party, Charles T. Manatt, said Thursday that the party had helped register about half of the more than five million Democrats who signed up to vote for the first time this year.

He said the party's fund-raising efforts, headed by the staff of the presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale, have raised \$18.5 million for registration and voter drives this fall. Mr. Manatt said it was by far the most the party had ever raised for such activities.

A Year Later, Grenada Is Limping Along

By Joseph Treaster

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — A year after the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, American soldiers are still patrolling the streets of the Caribbean island and helping to run the police stations, and they are enjoying the same kind of popularity as when they first arrived.

U.S. aid technicians have noted that the country often is without electricity, the telephones do not work, the water supply is unpredictable and the roads are crumbling. They have devised programs to take care of most of these problems, they say, and about \$50 million in aid has been allocated for the country. But, so far, not much has changed since the Oct. 25, 1983, invasion.

Perhaps more than anything, Grenadians and Americans here say, the past year has been a time of gradual psychological recovery from some of the most traumatic events in the island's history: the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the seizure of the government by a hard-line Marxist faction and finally, the U.S.-led invasion.

Religious services Thursday commemorated the invasion, which U.S. officials and many Grenadians often refer to as either "the intervention" or "the liberation." A chaplain said a few words Thursday in memory of the 20 Americans killed in the military operation.

On Monday, officials of St. George's University School of Medicine, which is run by Americans and has a large American student body, are to unveil a bronze monument to the dead U.S. servicemen. As a partial explanation for the invasion, President Ronald Reagan said he feared that American students at the school might be taken hostage.

According to U.S. officials, most of the last year has been spent assessing the needs of Grenada and devising programs to cope with them. There have been some signs of economic improvement, but U.S. and Grenadian officials say they believe most potential investors are awaiting the outcome of elections, scheduled for Dec. 3, before making a decision.

In the last few months, several political parties have started campaigning for the elections, the first in eight years. The main contenders are a middle-of-the-road coalition party and the rightist Peoples Party of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who was overthrown by leftists, led by Mr. Bishop, in 1979.

Half a dozen newspapers are being published, mainly by political organizations, and the candidates are being given time on the country's one radio station.

The big airport that was begun by Cuban engineers is scheduled to open Sunday, but it will be far from

complete and work is expected to continue until well into next summer.

For about two months this summer most of the island had electricity most of the time. But the generators have broken down again and now much of the island is without electricity for stretches of more than eight hours a day. Unemployment, which has been a problem for years, continues to hover at about 30 percent. For the first time in memory, crime, mainly burglary, is becoming a concern.

"The infrastructure job was just bigger than anyone envisioned," said Loren E. Lawrence, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy and the highest-ranking U.S. official in Grenada.

As the airport opens, U.S. officials also expect the Grenadians to begin operating a new \$800,000 commercial radio transmitter, which will replace one destroyed in the invasion by U.S. bombs. The United States says it plans to replace a mental hospital that was also destroyed by bombs, but work on that has not yet begun.

When the Cubans were building the airport, with its huge concrete terminal and long runway, the United States said it might be used by Soviet or other aircraft and represented a menace to security in the region. Now, the United States concedes that its forces could use the airport for military purposes. But it says the airport is intended mainly to aid the development of tourism and other aspects of Grenada's economy, which is what the Cubans said.

There have been several hopeful economic developments. Tourism, for instance, had been in decline for years, and was halted last fall by

the turmoil. Now, two cruise ships call regularly and several more have added Grenada to their winter schedules.

Economists say applications for commercial loans are up. They also say that bank deposits have increased, at least partly due to the \$1.9 million paid to Grenadians for damages that resulted from the U.S. military activities.

Most Grenadians welcomed the U.S. invasion. These days, they still wave and smile at passing American jeeps on patrol.

"If they hadn't come, we might all be dead," Bruno Tobin, a 37-year-old plumber, said as he repaired a broken water line on one of the main streets in the capital.

■ U.S. Presence Denounced
The former Grenadian ambassador to the Organization of American States appealed Wednesday for the withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from the Caribbean island and the "restoration of normalcy." The New York Times reported from New York.

Former Ambassador Dessima Williams, now head of a group known as the Grenada Foundation, said that what the Reagan administration termed a rescue mission was an invasion and he denounced the continued "U.S. occupation" of the island.

Mr. Williams presented a report titled "Grenada One Year After" at a news conference. The conference was called in response to a ceremony held Wednesday by President Reagan to mark the anniversary of the invasion.

Bishop Assails Sandinist 'Oppressions'

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A Roman Catholic bishop has issued a statement saying the Sandinist government is not sincerely seeking peace and is imposing "new oppressions."

Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega Mantilla of Juigalpa, head of Nicaragua's conference of bishops, said Wednesday that Sandinist ideology "promotes and institutionalizes violence" and seeks to implant "systems that the people have not accepted or chosen."

Bishop Vega said the 16-page statement represented his personal views and was not a pastoral letter.

"After five years of euphoric illusions, revolutionary myths and painful deviations, Nicaragua is now a living lesson for the entire continent," he said. "Once again, it is proven that ideological dogmatism and materialistic schemes do

not meet human needs. They are mechanisms for domination, plans that disregard the fundamental rights of all people."

Six months ago all 10 bishops issued a pastoral letter criticizing the government and urging that talks be opened with the rebels. That statement was denounced by the Sandinists. Some of language in Bishop Vega's statement appeared even stronger and was considered likely to increase friction between the government and the church.

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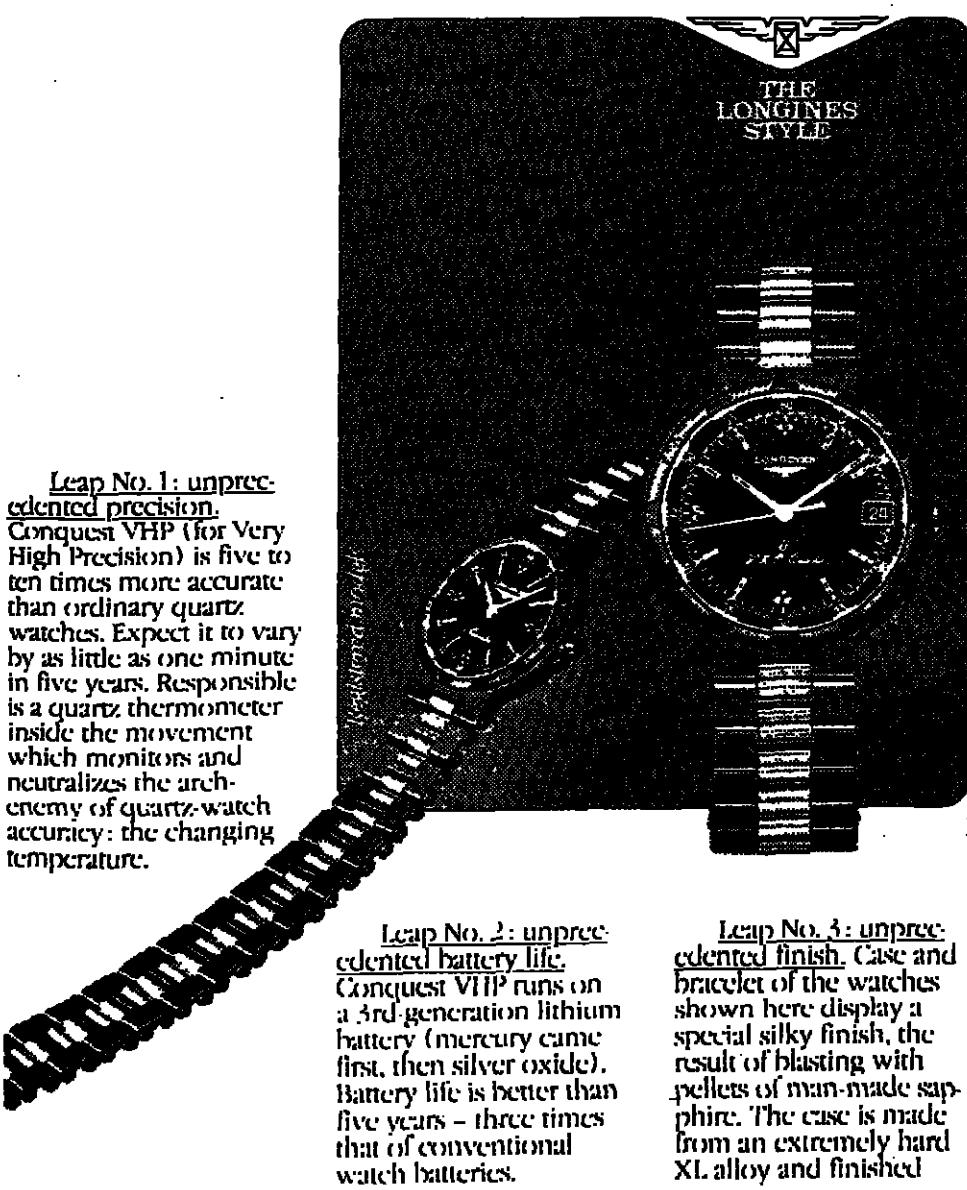


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NATO Commander Requests A Revision of War Strategy

By Paul Taylor

Reuter

BRUSSELS — The NATO supreme allied commander in Europe has appealed to the alliance to adopt a new war-fighting doctrine involving deep strikes into Eastern Europe with conventional weapons in the event of an attack by the Warsaw Pact.

General Bernard W. Rogers said he hoped the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers would endorse the plan, known as a "follow-on force attack," or FOFA strategy, when they meet Dec. 4-5 in Brussels.

In an interview at his headquarters here, General Rogers said the plan already had been approved by the 14 allied chiefs of staff in NATO's military committee.

More than two years ago, General Rogers began advocating a new strategy that would rely on high-technology systems to track and destroy the second echelon of a Soviet attack in Western Europe.

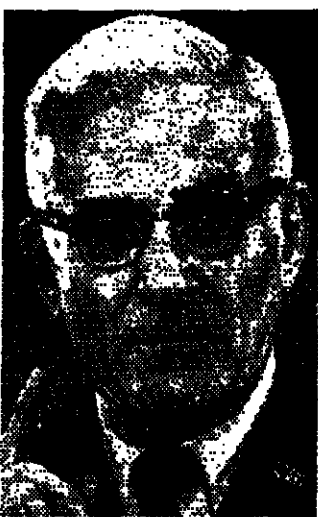
Some independent defense experts have criticized the concept because of its reliance on expensive and largely unproven technology.

Responding to criticism of the high price of the weapons associated with the strategy, the general said the systems would have to prove cost-effective.

For example, he said a conventional guided missile worth \$500,000 might be able to perform missions now done by aircraft costing up to \$25 million, without risking a pilot's life.

The weapons would be used to create chokepoints by striking bridges, road and rail junctions and marshalling yards, he said.

General Rogers said that while



General Bernard W. Rogers

repelling the enemy front line would remain NATO's top priority, "the attack of follow-on forces with conventional weapons systems may be the determinant of success in our conventional posture."

If the Warsaw Pact invaded Western Europe today, he said, NATO would face the choice between capitulation and resorting to nuclear weapons "within days and not weeks."

Because of shortages of ammunition, trained reserves and pre-positioned spare equipment, "we just cannot sustain ourselves in the conventional posture to the length that we should be able to," the general said.

Asked if NATO's tactical nuclear weapons were still usable, given Soviet parity, he said: "I believe the

credibility of our deterrent has been placed in jeopardy because of the widening gap in force capabilities that goes on every year."

But he said uncertainty about a possible Western nuclear response to a conventional attack, even if it seemed illogical, was an important part of deterring a possible Soviet attack.

General Rogers stressed that he did not advocate that NATO adopt the more far-reaching official U.S. doctrine of air-land battle, which involves pre-emptive strikes and ground counteroffensives.

"That's hogwash," said the former U.S. Army chief of staff. "What I'm talking about is the use of weapon systems and not masses of forces attacking to Prague or Warsaw."

Among systems under study are pilotless drones to transmit data on forces far beyond the horizon, split-second data processing and target acquisition and so-called "smart" munitions that home in on individual tanks or radar emitters, the general said.

"Technology is emerging very quickly," he said, referring to the applications of micro-electronics in weapons and guidance systems. "The rapidity is almost mind-boggling."

General Rogers said that under the proposed strategy the first target would be Soviet operational maneuver groups, which are highly mobile armored units deployed behind the front lines.

Critics have said that his strategy places too much emphasis on forces far behind the battle lines that might be less relevant than the maneuver groups.

U.S. Bishops Say U.K. Must Act to Find Ulster Peace

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

DUBLIN — A group of American Roman Catholic bishops said Thursday that the British government must be the "important actor" in finding a political solution to end what the bishops called the "desperation" of pervasive unemployment, job discrimination and violence in Northern Ireland.

While calling it "repulsive" for Irish-Americans to give money knowingly to support violence in the north, Archbishop John O'Connor of New York warned that the problems of Northern Ireland went well beyond trying to end the activities of the Provisional IRA and other violent groups, both Catholic and Protestant.

Appearing with three other U.S. bishops at a press conference after they ended a four-day tour of the north, Archbishop O'Connor said people must "look more carefully" beyond the IRA's actions "at what are alleged to be the underlying causes, the injustices, that provoke violence."

Bishop James Malone, president of the U.S. Bishops' Conference, spoke of the "evident job discrimination" and unemployment rates running to "40, 50 and even 60 percent among Catholics," who make up about one-third of Northern Ireland's population. There are about a million Protestants in the province, most of them loyal to Britain.

The bishops visited prisons in the north, and prisoners' families. Without commenting on the innocence or guilt of those in prison, they said in a statement that "we are greatly concerned about the allegations of indefinite imprisonments without trials, charges of abuse in strip-searching and the widespread distrust among certain communities of the judicial system in general."

Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, California, said there were also poor Protestants who "feel as trapped as many Catholics." He said that the biggest point stressed to them was the need for U.S. public opinion to understand "the key role Britain has to play in solving the problem. The ball is in the court of the British government."

He said this was particularly so since publication this spring of a report by the New Ireland Forum on possible routes to peace in the north. The forum brought together the main moderate Catholic leaders of the north and south.

"All segments of the population



Archbishop John O'Connor

here are almost in desperation looking to see what will happen, to see if the British government will open the door for progress," Bishop Hurley said. He said that "the tendency to make the IRA the only issue" in the United States "is a serious mistake."

Bishop Malone said the bishops' visit led to a new understanding of the need for a political solution and "an important actor in this must be the British government."

The bishops spoke a few weeks before the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was due to come to Dublin to discuss Northern Ireland with Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, the main force behind the forum report.

The Irish are pressing for Britain to take a new initiative. But Mrs. Thatcher said last week that she did not see what Britain could do now and that peace could only come if the divided factions in the North decided they wanted it.

Officials of both Britain and the Irish republic are known to have been annoyed by the U.S. bishops' decision to invite all five Northern Ireland parliamentary parties, including Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, to meet with them. But in the event, they did not confer with Sinn Féin representatives.

Bishop Malone said that, in their meetings in the North, they were told that "a substantial percentage of money" sent by "certain U.S. sources" was used for buying arms but that some is also used for "humanitarian purposes" such as aiding families of prisoners.

The U.S.-based Noraid group is estimated to send at least \$300,000 a year to the north.

Archbishop O'Connor said, very strongly, against sending money for arms. He said the kind of American help that the north's Catholics needed was for more U.S. businesses to set up operations there.

Bishop Hurley pointed to one positive development in Northern Ireland, saying housing had improved substantially in 10 years.

Kenzo's Burst of Color Ends Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Kenzo, the most Parisian of all Japanese designers, wound up the fashion season Wednesday night with a summery collection bursting with color and unaffected joy.

A friendly, popular person, Kenzo attracted scores of designers to his show, including Claude Montana, Azzedine Alaïa, Jacqueline Jacobson of Dorothea Bis and

HEBE DORSEY

Sonia Rykiel. Kenzo has grown up, and so have his clothes, as well as his prices. He is through with ruffled minis and otherwise junior-oriented styles.

Instead, he showed more mature, his-and-hers loose and fluid pajamas, longer skirts and Nehru costumes. Here and there, he also had mini-skirts and ruffled dolls' dresses but these were incidental.

The beginning was the best because while Kenzo had whiffs of Arabian desert and Persia, he never laid it on too thick. There was a Berber striped coat here, a Nehru suit there. But at the end, it came closer to a Rio carnival than a fashion presentation. It was also another indication that undiluted folklore is out, at least for this season.

"This is why Saint Laurent was so good," Paloma Picasso, who was wearing Alaïa's body-hugging suit, said. "He was pure and Parisian."

Kenzo used his short, cropped jacket to best advantage. He achieved a new layered style by putting it over a longer shirt, worn outside a new version of his baggy pants, which are now neatly pleated around the waist. The strictly tailored and serious linen blazer was also used extensively, including over see-through chiffon skirts, in two differently colored layers.

A wizard with fabrics, Kenzo showed pajamas of striped cotton in pastel shades and combined summery batiks, in colorful stripes and plaids, with satin skirts. The Nehru suits, made out of crisp linen, were among his most attractive and mature looks as were knits, which were often long, brightly colored Peruvian-inspired tunics over pants.

Beach attire included striped terry cloth loosely wrapped around the hips, as if the model, whose wet hair looked as if she had just stepped out of the shower, had taken the towel off the rack. An equally casual bra was made out of a draped scarf. Also, for the beach were the colorful Tahitian outfits, in tropical Gauguin colors and worn with drop earrings and straw coiffures. Throughout the show, the models wore turbans or baseball caps and pastel espadrilles.



Striped pants and droopy tops in the collection by Kenzo.

The season has been a mildly exciting one. Montana, who usually dominates the scene, took a breather this time but he has done so much for fashion already that he had every right to do so. He has single-handedly turned fashion around, from the gloomy, droopy black-and-gray Japanese look of six months ago to an explosive and colorful scene. Karl Lagerfeld once again emerged as a fashion ace. Thierry Mugler is still a versatile designer who deserves a second look, while Jean-Paul Gaultier had the freshest approach.

There was a contingent of young talents, who tried to group themselves under various labels. A great many were still at an immature stage but the fact that they were there at all was promising.

Unlike previous seasons, when the couturiers' luxurious ready-to-wear seemed dull in comparison with the new designers' outlandish ideas, this season, houses like Chanel, Emanuel Ungaro, Valentino and Jean-Louis Scherrer stood out as solid, reliable values. Maybe things have been moving too fast in fashion lately and women need to let the dust settle.

As usual, Saint Laurent understood it best and set the fashion record straight.

EC Parliament Approves Emergency Budget

Reuter

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament adopted an emergency supplementary budget on Thursday to ensure payment of farm subsidies until the end of the year.

The Parliament backed down on its demand that the community's 10 national governments provide advances in excess of the 1 billion European Currency Units (about \$750 million) they had promised to help fill a 1.6-billion ECU deficit in the budget.

The parliament defied the EC Council of Ministers by inserting its own higher estimate of community customs-duty proceeds for the year. In effect, the largely advisory Parliament was asserting a right to

make pronouncements on EC revenues as well as spending.

The council had said that 500 million ECU in reductions must be found in other programs to finance essential farm spending. By issuing its estimate that customs duties would bring in an additional 260 million ECUs, the Parliament asserted that only half those cuts would be needed.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Portuguese and EC officials said they had agreed that the process of bringing Portugal into the community was "irreversible."

Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal was in Dublin on Wednesday to sign a statement saying that the two sides had reached a large measure of agreement and hoped to resolve remaining issues

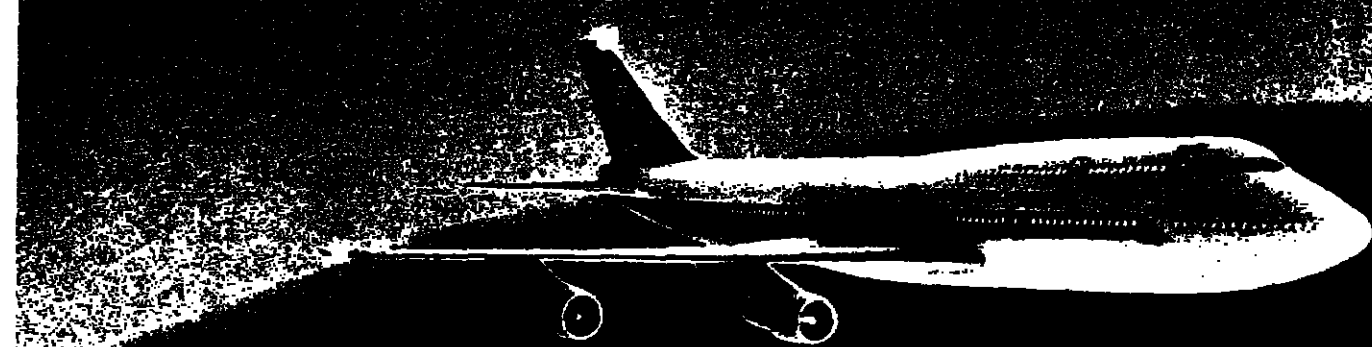
soon. Portuguese officials had asked for such a document.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, the current EC president, signed the statement on behalf of the community. Government sources said the move was aimed at calming Portuguese impatience over an apparent lack of progress after seven years of negotiations.

The target date for the entry of Portugal and Spain is Jan. 1, 1986.

"There can, and will, be no slippage in this date," Mr. FitzGerald said. Mr. Soares was asked at a news conference if Portugal would consider joining without Spain if negotiations failed to break a deadlock over Spanish wine and fishing rights. He replied he could not foresee this happening.

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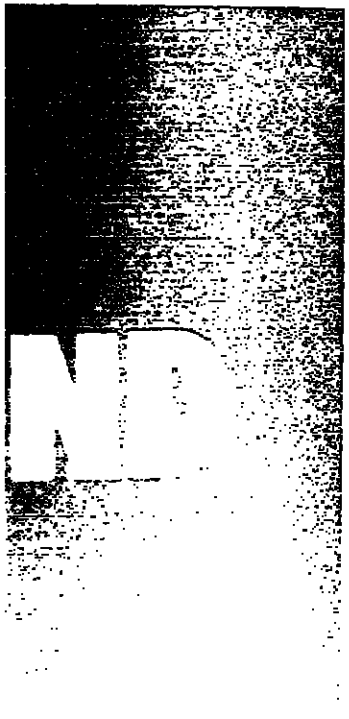
Just in time



tops in the collection by Kenzo.

Under the name of Kenzo, a great many were still at an immense stage but the fact that they were there at all was promising.

I make pretty dresses when the weather is rainy and ready-to-wear dresses, and in comparison with the more expensive, outlandish designs of some of the other designers, my designs are like the Kenzo. I make dresses that are simple, elegant, and comfortable. I like to see a woman in a dress that is simple and elegant. I like to see a woman in a dress that is simple and elegant. I like to see a woman in a dress that is simple and elegant.



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Israel Slowly Returns to Africa

Offers Military, Economic Aid to Regain Diplomatic Ties

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — When two Nigerian tribal dignitaries visited Israel this summer, government officials rolled out a red carpet and treated them to a well-publicized meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time.

A day later, the Nigerian government, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, publicly disowned the visitors.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari said at a press conference in Lagos that his government had been "embarrassed" by the unofficial trip. The two dignitaries later were suspended from their ceremonial government positions.

The incident illustrates the hopes Israel harbors and the obstacles it faces as it conducts a campaign to regain a diplomatic foothold in black Africa. Eleven years after its diplomats were expelled from most of the continent as a result of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Israel is attempting to edge its way back.

Offering economic and military incentives to governments in need of both, Israel has persuaded two states, Zaire and Liberia, to re-establish full diplomatic ties, and it maintains second-level "interest offices" in eight others.

In other countries, including Nigeria, black Africa's wealthiest nation and, with more than 80 million people, its most populous, Israel has established a network of economic ties that officials hope some day will lead to more formal relations.

For Israel, the attempted return to Africa is an effort to breathe through the isolation that has separated it from most of the Third World. Coupled with a rapid expansion of Israeli trade and economic involvement in Africa, it is also seen as a way of countering Arab influence while pursuing Israel's strategic and financial interests.

But the road back has been difficult. The only two African leaders to return to re-establish relations, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and General Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, are dictators. Israeli military and intelligence support for them has contributed to an image of Israel as a nation whose expertise is sought by African leaders more concerned with personal survival than national prosperity.

"Africa was our first and most serious diplomatic setback, so it's only natural for Israel to try to go back now," said Naomi Chazan, head of the African studies department at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"My quarrel is with how we have gone about it," she said. "There's a strong conflict between two images: the Israel that makes deserts bloom and the bully, macho, militaristic defender of fragile regimes. It's counterproductive to try to be both."

Knowledgeable sources in Israel said the government sells arms regularly to six black African states and has "occasional" dealings with several others.

The only customer the government publicly has acknowledged is Zaire. Published reports suggest that Zaire has bought \$8 million to \$16 million worth of Israeli military equipment during the past two years. Other regular clients are said to include Chad, Gabon and the Central African Republic.

There also are unconfirmed reports that during the past two years, Israel has supplied military assistance to the Marxist government of Ethiopia, which under the late Emperor Haile Selassie was one of Israel's staunchest African allies.

Perceiving themselves as natural allies of the newly independent Africans, the Israelis poured in agricultural, health and military specialists in the 1960s and built hospitals and clinics. They gave training and financial support to black nationalists opposing colonial regimes in Mozambique and Rhodesia and trained 6,000 to 7,000 African students in Israel. At one time, Israel had 27 embassies in Africa, more than the United States.

In return, the African states were among Israel's strongest supporters in the United Nations.

But this period came to an end in 1973. By the end of that year, every black-ruled state except Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho, all of which operated under the influence of South Africa, had severed relations with Israel. At the time, Israeli diplomats attributed the setback to Arab pressure.

In retrospect, the Israelis appear more willing to concede that other matters were also involved, that the cutoff reflected a growing African assertion of solidarity with other developing nations and the ascendancy of the Organization of African Unity, whose members include nearly a dozen Arab and Moslem-dominated countries.

African unity has been fractured seriously in recent years and African self-confidence drained in a decade marked by drought, political unrest and economic decline. There is disenchantment with the Arab states, which many Africans contend never fulfilled promises of financial assistance, along with a decline in the influence of Moscow, which had strongly encouraged the diplomatic break with Israel.

"Internal domestic needs are again dictating African foreign policies," Miss Chazan said. "Countries are looking for alternatives."

Crime Rings From Japan Said to Widen U.S. Network

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Yakuza, an organized crime network with more than 100,000 members in Japan, is increasing operations in the United States with drug-smuggling, gun-running, prostitution, gambling, extortion and money-laundering activities, according to the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

The largest Yakuza operations in the United States are in Hawaii, the commission said Wednesday, where members prey on Japanese tourists and the large Japanese-American community.

However, in the last five years the Yakuza have also been active in Los Angeles and San Francisco, buying import-export businesses, real estate, oil leases, nightclubs, restaurants, gift shops and tour agencies, according to the commission.

Yakuza members have purchased businesses and property in Arizona, Washington, Colorado and Nevada, which law enforcement officials say is part of a vast money-laundering operation.

In New York, Japanese businessmen have been lured into high-stakes gambling operations jointly operated by Yakuza associates and Italian-American crime figures, according to a Japanese businessman who testified before the commission disguised in a black hood and robes.

"They are devastating and they are dangerous," said Irving Kaufman, an appeals court judge who heads the commission. The panel, operating on a \$5.5-million budget, is charged with investigating organized crime.

So far, Mr. Kaufman said, the U.S. government has "paid little attention" to organized crime in



William French Smith

the American Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese communities. This crime was the subject of three days of hearings here by the commission that were opened Tuesday by Attorney General William French Smith.

The Yakuza, organized into hundreds of societies that trace their origins to 17th-century feudal Japan, are known for tattoos that cover their bodies from the neck to legs.

The tattoos, made with needles that penetrate deep into the flesh, show that a man can undergo great pain and he is a Yakuza for life," said a former Japanese member who testified Wednesday in black robes and with the help of a translator.

So far, according to Detective George Min of the Los Angeles Police Department and other witnesses, the Yakuza, unlike the Chinese societies known as triads, have not recruited members among Americans of Oriental extraction.

■ New 'Crime Cartels'

On Tuesday, Attorney General Smith said that "new crime cartels" from Asia were spreading to the United States. The New York Times reported.

The commission heard testimony Tuesday from six law enforcement agents and from two disguised witnesses about the activities of new Chinese street gangs in the United States.

Westmoreland Never Asked Figures Be Falsified, Intelligence Chief Says

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The head of military intelligence in South Vietnam in 1967 has testified that General William C. Westmoreland never asked him to falsify intelligence reports and, if the general had, he would have disobeyed him.

Lieutenant General Phillip B. Davidson Jr., 68 and now retired, was giving his second day of testimony Wednesday during the trial in federal court of a \$120-million libel suit brought by General Westmoreland against CBS in connection with a 1982 documentary.

The documentary said that U.S. military intelligence officers engaged in a conspiracy to suppress information about a high enemy presence before the Tet offensive of January 1968. General Westmoreland commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968.

General Davidson was not interviewed for the CBS documentary, but officers under him were.

General Davidson was forthcoming during direct examination by Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's lawyer. But he could not recall many of the events that were brought up in cross-examination by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS.

General Westmoreland contends that CBS and several other defendants libeled him in a 1982 documentary titled "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

General Davidson said he had deceived President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arbitrarily set a ceiling of 300,000 on enemy strength, suppressed reports of a higher enemy presence and engineered a cover-up on the Tet offensive.

The documentary said General Westmoreland's command had blocked reports from some officers in its "combined intelligence center" that 25,000 North Vietnamese troops were entering South Vietnam each month in the fall of 1967.

General Davidson said Wednesday there was no evidence that infiltration had reached such proportions before January 1968.

Moreover, General Davidson said, there was usually a six-month time lag before most intelligence officers would know the magnitude of infiltration.

General Davidson said he and other ranking officers learned as early as November 1967 that 25,000 North Vietnamese were moving southward toward Khe Sanh, a U.S. base in northern South Vietnam that came under siege before the Tet offensive.

But the source of the information, the general said, was highly secret communications intelligence from the National Security Agency.

General Davidson said that such information was not normally shared with officers in the "combined intelligence center" because Vietnamese with fewer security checks worked there.

Relying on military reports that were compiled after the Tet offensive, General Davidson told Mr. Burt that the size of the "attacking force" was 84,000, much lower than the figure that CBS is expected to advance later in the trial.

According to the CBS documentary, the U.S. military was caught unprepared for the size of the offensive.

Among the key issues in the trial

is a 1967 decision by General Westmoreland to drop a category of enemy personnel — the self-defense and secret self-defense forces — from the official listing of enemy strength. The CBS documentary indicated that the decision was unwarranted militarily and was prompted by the general's desire to hold the total enemy strength figure below 300,000.

General Westmoreland and General Davidson have said that the decision was based on their belief that those forces did not pose a military threat.

General Davidson said Wednesday that he gave comparatively little attention to the debate over enemy strength then raging between General Westmoreland's command and the Central Intelligence Agency. The agency wanted to increase the estimate of enemy strength to as much as 500,000.

But Mr. Boies pointed to instructions General Davidson had given a subordinate in August 1967 that "this headquarters will not accept a figure in excess of the current strength figure carried by the press," or about 300,000.

In another memorandum that same month General Davidson wrote that the figure of combat strength "must take a steady and significant downward trend as I am convinced this reflects true enemy status."

Swiss Give Zia Foe Residency
Reuters

BERN — A Pakistani opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, has been allowed residency in Switzerland, the Justice Ministry said Wednesday. It said her permit would be valid until February and then subject to review. Her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was executed in 1979 by the government of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.

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Strike Mirrors Socialists' Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Laurent Fabius for lack of imagination.

Besides trying to recoup his own political prestige, confidants of Mr. Rocard say, he is concerned that the party may be heading for a period of political eclipse.

The public employees' strike protested the government's attempt to keep government salary increases to 3 percent, less than half the roughly 7 percent rate of inflation.

It was part of a wave of labor unrest led by the Communist Party, which left the government in July when Mr. Fabius took office and pledged austerity.

The Communists broke their political alliance with the Socialists because of what they regard as the Socialists' betrayal of the "common program," the leftist platform for changing France.

A prime example of this change is the new prime minister. Instead of Pierre Mauroy, a former school-teacher steeped in Socialist Party politics and rhetoric, the party now has a technocrat, Mr. Fabius, at 38 the country's youngest prime minister in a century, speaks the language of business.

Mr. Mauroy's way was to say soothingly that the government could see light at the end of the French economic tunnel; Mr. Fabius says bluntly that France needs a painful industrial modernization, even if that means more unemployment.

Mr. Fabius, reminiscent of the opposition conservatives, emphasizes anti-inflationary austerity, business profits and competitive exports.

This approach is aimed at the middle ground in French politics, but it has failed to win significant support in the French electorate or business community. Fewer than 40 percent of the French would vote for leftist parties, close to a postwar low, and less than 25 percent would vote Socialist, according to several recent polls, including those conducted for publications of the left.

The Socialists, said Dominique Moisi, a French political analyst, "are blamed by leftists for applying right-wing policies and rejected by the right for pursuing ineptly policies that the right believes it could do better."

The Socialist government's initial experiments in raising the buying power of lower-paid French workers contributed to inflation while other industrial countries outperformed France economically.

Many Socialist analysts now concede that these early concessions to trade-union and party hard-liners caused economic damage that handicapped the current recovery effort.

Publicly, the Socialist leadership has not acknowledged the need to answer party questioning. The strategy of both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius is to stick to their austere new line, trying to forge a national consensus on the need for a painful industrial overhaul and hoping the French economy will improve enough by the 1986 parliamentary elections for voters to credit them with responsible management.

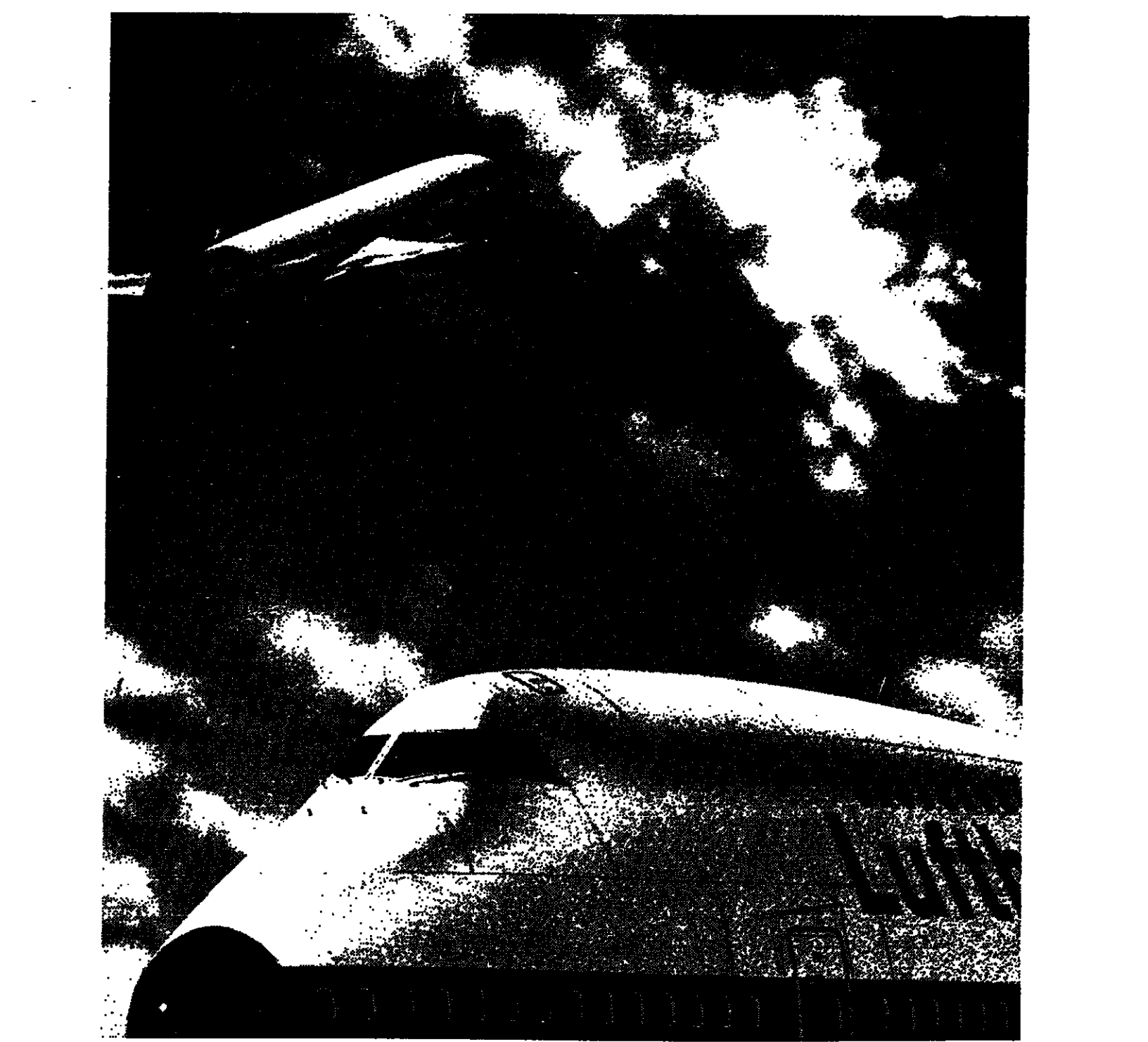
The Socialists, despite their unpopularity, can remain a key party in 1986. Under planned changes in election rules, proportional representation would favor small parties, and the Socialists, facing a divided opposition, could conservatively lead a coalition, either with the Communists or with centrist groups.

But the Socialist Party will almost certainly be much smaller and less influential — an ironic aftermath to the 1981 election, which was welcomed as the victory of a political party, not of a charismatic leader such as de Gaulle.

The French presidency has brought out Mr. Mitterrand's capacity for realpolitik, increasingly at the expense of party dogma.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Both Failed the Test

For most of their second debate last Sunday, Ronald Reagan was calling Walter Mondale weak and Walter Mondale was calling Ronald Reagan dumb. Instead of proving himself right or the other man wrong, each candidate just replayed the claims of his commercials that the president is, above all, a mindless militarist or that Mr. Mondale is, deep down, a Communist. Call it, at that low level, a draw. Both men succeeded in evading hard questions.

It was the public that lost. Consider the gravest issue of national security: How will the nuclear competition with the Soviet Union end? It is not beyond the wit of man to state the candidates' competing prescriptions.

Mr. Reagan believes all recent presidents engaged in "unilateral disarmament" that left the Russians "superior." He is determined to achieve American superiority instead, either by unilateral build-up or, if the Russians can be frightened enough, with their agreement. He seeks superiority not only in offensive weapons, which deter attack by threatening a holocaust. To try to make America invulnerable he would also break out of treaties forbidding defensive weapons. Eventually he would offer this defense technology to the Soviets if they accepted "real" disarmament.

Mr. Mondale thinks nuclear superiority is unattainable, indeed meaningless, and therefore finds the arms race pointless, dangerous. He concedes that he foresees no alternative to deterring attack with the threat of mutual devastation. He would return to seeking agreements that guarantee retaliatory "parity"—the certainty that either side could destroy the other no matter which attacked first. He would not pursue defensive weapons because no effective ones are in sight—and because just trying would only stimulate a race for new, overpowering offensive weapons.

There you are: rival positions easily stated. But did either man even come close to framing the issue in that honest fashion? No, and why not? Apparently because Mr. Reagan was afraid to be shown up as indifferent to negotiation, while Mr. Mondale was afraid to show up as punting for Soviet acquiescence. Their usual name-calling not only replaced serious debate but prevented it.

So, too, on Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan, despite current embarrassment about assassinations, clearly believes that a proxy army of dissidents can cause enough havoc to topple the Marxist Sandinist regime or force it to change its spots. Mr. Mondale obviously believes that force is justifiable only to prevent the Sandinists from stirring rebellion or attacking elsewhere.

Once again, an easily defined difference. But again the president preferred not to be seen as the sponsor of a military solution, and Mr. Mondale preferred to drown his "contain but live" formula in tough-sounding mush.

There was no time for the complexities of other societies, no time even to rank America's capacities to control events abroad. When they came to the Middle East the debaters retreated into a narrow squabble about protection of the marines who died in Lebanon. Here they mirrored their caricatures of each other, with Mr. Mondale complaining about the failure to retaliate and Mr. Reagan boasting of restraint.

What the public lost in all this was a precious opportunity to be instructed in the risks and promise of different approaches. The candidates came to the debates obsessed with the knowledge that millions of voters are more concerned with personality than policy. Thus intimidated into striking poses, they never even tried persuasion. On that most crucial test of leadership, both men failed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan and Armageddon

The Book of Revelation last got a big press in 1976, when Hollywood used it as the basis of a little movie called "The Omen." It showed any number of bad things happening to any number of good people because Satan, in the shape of a small boy, was back in town—and Armageddon was just around the corner. Now the Book of Revelation is getting an even bigger press: Some very serious people are worried that President Reagan subscribes to Armageddon prophecy and may even be influenced by it in designing nuclear policy.

Many Armageddonists are among Mr. Reagan's most enthusiastic supporters. They believe that America's enemies are God's enemies and that to destroy Satan is therefore to do God's work. The final Battle of Armageddon would be fierce ("whoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire"), but the survivors would live with Christ in the new Jerusalem. And, according to the Armageddonists, the signs that the battle is near are all around.

That some Americans suspect Mr. Reagan of also seeing those signs is not surprising. In 1980, as on several occasions before he ran for president, he said, "We may be the generation that sees Armageddon." He said it again in 1983 when asked about his characterization of the Soviet Union as "an evil empire," adding that "there have been times in the past when

people thought the end of the world was coming... but never anything like this." And in last Sunday's debate the president said that "no one knows whether Armageddon is a thousand years away or day after tomorrow," implying that he thinks it will come some day.

This week a coalition of Christian and Jewish leaders asked Mr. Reagan to repudiate the Armageddon ideology as a perversion of Scripture and a danger to national security. Even the Reverend Jerry Falwell joined them, charging that evangelical theologians falsely hold a nuclear holocaust to be imminent and inevitable. Leaders of the religious right condemned this protest as subjecting the president to an unfair test of faith. But is it any more unfair than the tests to which he has subjected others? It was Mr. Reagan who said that he did not believe someone could be compassionate and yet support a woman's right to abortion.

It is hard to believe that the president actually allows Armageddon ideology to shape his policies toward the Soviet Union. Yet it was he who first portrayed the Russians as satanic and it is he who keeps on talking about that final battle. A president who so readily invokes religious references ought to be able to state clearly what this one has to do with anything on his White House desk.

The right answer is "nothing."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Up From Foul Tunnels

The Apollo Project to land men on the moon presented technology in its best light—an imaginative use of high skills to accomplish a stirring and peaceful purpose. But that high venture began in the subterranean factories of Nazi Germany. And the links between the light and the dark were direct: The project manager for Apollo's Saturn-5 rocket, Arthur Rudolph, turns out to have been the production manager in charge of slave laborers who built the German V-2 missile.

Mr. Rudolph was one of 118 German rocket engineers brought to America after World War II. The Justice Department, belatedly examining his past, announced on Oct. 17 that he had resigned his U.S. citizenship earlier this year rather than face deportation charges that he worked thousands of slave laborers to death.

Most were prisoners of war. They worked in underground tunnels built to protect the German missile factory from air attack. Conditions were so appalling that even Albert Speer, Hitler's economics minister, described them as barbarous. A Justice Department official now says: "Some of the workers we talked to, grown men, broke down and wept recalling the conditions in that factory."

There was no heat or ventilation in the

tunnels. Living underground, the prisoners worked 12-hour shifts, seven days a week. Beatings and executions were common. On one occasion Mr. Rudolph attended the slow hanging, before the rest of the workers, of 12 prisoners accused of sabotage. Out of a labor force of 60,000, 20,000 to 30,000 were killed.

Could the German rocket engineers not have known about the means used to realize their designs? Did the United States so desperately need the skills of this unsavory crew that it was willing to ignore their crimes? As the Cold War intensified, American authorities seemed less inclined to press their inquiries. The inventive dwarfs who worked men to death in dark tunnels for Hitler's ends were as happy to work for the U.S. Army or NASA. Rocket-building is no easy art. Constructing the V-2 missile, especially in wartime conditions, was a remarkable technical achievement, the fruit of an effort equivalent to the Manhattan Project to develop atomic weapons. The first rockets developed after the war, in the Soviet Union as well as in America, were mere adaptations. Talented men can work for an evil cause. Too bad that Mr. Rudolph's talents were also judged essential to an untainted one.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR OCT. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Political Babel in New York

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall is going after the vote in twenty different languages this year. If the Democratic organization does not get its share of the great cosmopolitan vote it won't be because it didn't try. Spellbinders have been engaged to disseminate doctrine in Yiddish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Greek, Italian, Polish, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Chinese, Danish, French, German, Armenian and Boverese, among other tongues. There is no reason why any man, no matter his nationality, should be without a mass meeting. He can have it for the asking. The international oratorical brigade has been rehearsing. When they all get together it sounds like a flock of crows being run through a sausage machine.

1934: Political Fisticuffs in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS — First blood in the hot local election contest expected here next month was drawn in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel (on Oct. 25), when Senator John H. Overton and Burt W. Henry, president of the Honest Election League of New Orleans, tangled in three minutes of fast and furious fisticuffs. Bystanders finally succeeded in separating the two and then carried the badly battered Senator to his rooms. He was bleeding profusely when the fight was stopped. It followed Senator Overton's refusal to apologize to Mr. Henry for remarks on the floor of the Senate when Mr. Henry's organization was contesting the Senator's election due to the backing of the political machine of Senator Huey Long.

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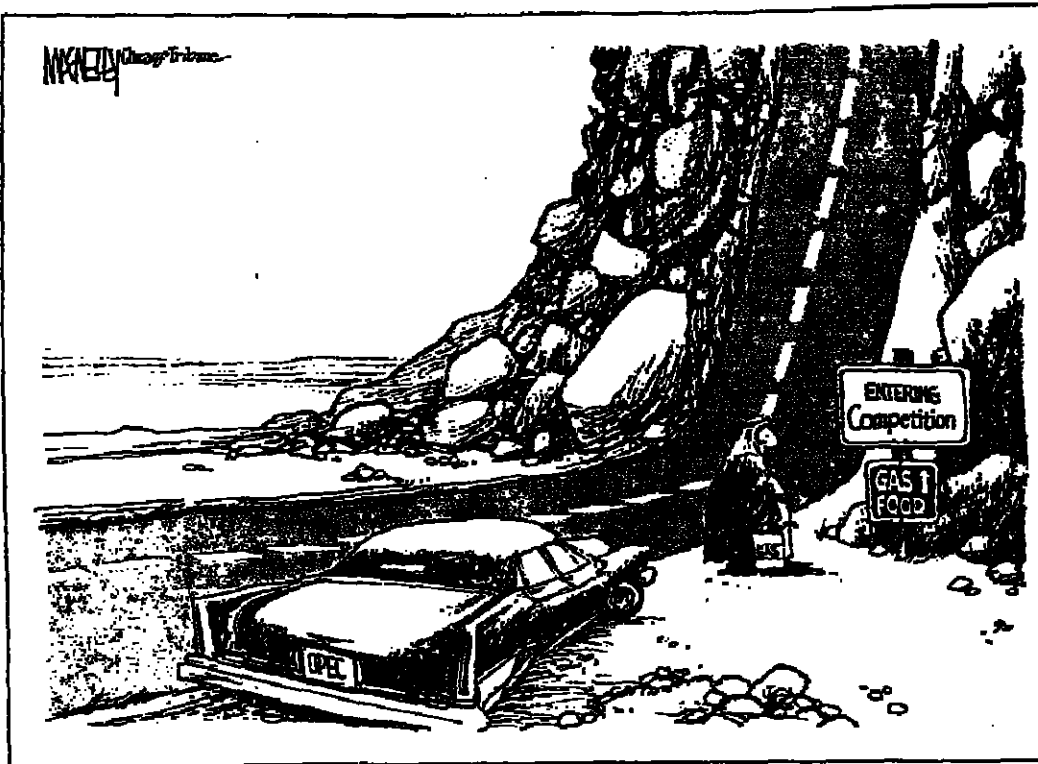
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Washington and Latin America: Three Critiques

Pressure for Human Rights Is the Realistic Policy

By Orville H. Schell

NEW YORK — The hero's welcome accorded to former President Jimmy Carter when he visited South America this month was a tribute to his identification with human rights. Here is an opportunity to re-evaluate the complaint, still heard with some frequency, that the human rights policies of the Carter administration damaged the strategic interests of the United States by alienating the military governments of otherwise friendly and important allies.

Mr. Carter's visit showed that nothing could be further from the truth. Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, whose writings on this subject earned her appointment by President Reagan as chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, focused her arguments on Latin America and cited Bolivia as an example. In the last month of the Carter administration she criticized the preoccupation with human rights that led Mr. Carter to take steps to undo a military coup in that country.

Detecting "a significant Communist/Castroite component" in the coalition that supported the elected president, Hernán Siles Zuazo, she criticized Mr. Carter's intensity in

opposing the coup and asserted that five years earlier "the U.S. would have welcomed a coup." 10 years earlier "the U.S. would have sponsored it" and 15 years earlier "we would have conducted it." The Carter administration's effort to throw its weight behind Mr. Siles Zuazo, and against a coup, showed its "indifference to strategic concerns."

As it happens, Mr. Siles Zuazo has served as president of Bolivia for the last three years. By now not even the Reagan administration believes that his democratic government threatens U.S. strategic interests. In fact, much in keeping with the approach favored by Mr. Carter, the Reagan administration acted a few months ago to help head off a military coup in Bolivia. Sadly, but not surprisingly, no one in Washington gave any credit to the Carter human rights policy.

Bolivia was not on Mr. Carter's itinerary on this trip. His stops did, however, include the two most strategically significant countries in South America, Brazil and Argentina. Among those who greeted Mr.

Carter in Brazil was Leonel Brizola, now governor of Rio de Janeiro, who credited him with saving his life. Among those who greeted him in Argentina was Jacobo Timerman, back from exile and now editor of the country's largest circulation evening newspaper, who also credited Mr. Carter with saving his life. President Raúl Alfonsín, although not so immediately affected by Mr. Carter's human rights policy, made clear by his welcome how much he believed that policy did for Argentina.

It now seems evident that, although the Carter administration may have alienated repressive military regimes by criticizing their

Reagan Talks as if He Sees No Philippine Alternative

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Picking up after the president when he has been flinging foreign policy pronouncements around the way he did in Kansas City is hard labor, the more so because it's not easy to know where to start. If the record matters, you could start with his revisionist history of the Iranian crisis or of the war in Lebanon, or his views on Soviet nuclear deployments or the Nicaraguan "murder manual."

But if your concern is with damage limitation in a delicate, dangerous policy problem of some immediacy, you start where the State Department started, in a rare departure from prudent practice: with the president's feckless suggestion that the only alternative to the government of President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines is a Communist takeover.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "I don't think the president was narrowing the situation that far. I think there is certainly recognition on everybody's part that there are other forces working for democratic change in the Philippines."

Only an institution dedicated to diplomacy could have conveyed so decorously the message that the president did not know what he was talking about. The wonder is that Walter Mondale, whose response in the debate presented him as something of an expert on the Philippines, did not correct the president. From firsthand experience as vice president Mr. Mondale is as aware as "everybody" with any understanding of the Philippine scene that there are quite respectable and powerful anti-Marcos forces working, as Mr. Hughes said, "for democratic change."

But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice President George Bush's famous tribute to the Marcos regime: "We love your adherence to democratic principles and to democratic process."

Mr. Reagan did not go that far. He even acknowledged that "there are even forces in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint of right now of democratic rights." But the alternative he said, "is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."

It is that unqualified statement that shook up policy-makers at the State Department who are now struggling with the things that "do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights."

What does not look good is the damning judgment of four out of the five members of a commission appointed by Mr. Marcos himself to investigate the assassination a year ago of Benigno Aquino Jr. He was the popular and promising leader of the opposition forces that have now been so conspicuously excluded from Mr. Reagan's analysis of the alternatives in the Philippines.

The commission did much more than simply shatter Mr. Marcos's crude efforts to cover up the crime by blaming it on a Communist conspiracy. What the majority found was a military conspiracy reaching all the way up the chain of command to General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces. General Ver is intimately connected to President Marcos and his almost equally powerful wife, Imelda. The idea that he could have acted without some sense of their consent strains credulity.

We are talking, then, about a real crisis and quite probably a real crossroads in the Philippines.

Reacting with admirable forcefulness, the U.S. State Department has zeroed in not only on the report of the commission's chairman, which portrayed a much narrower, lower-level military "plot," but also on the unanimous findings of the other four commission members. General Ver has taken a leave of absence, which may say something about how seriously Mr. Marcos views the matter.

But the outcome is going to depend on how seriously Mr. Marcos takes the U.S. insistence that "those responsible... no matter who they may be, will be held accountable for this terrible crime." And that is going to depend, in turn, on whether he believes that, in the end, the United States will ease up rather than risk the alternative, as Mr. Reagan put it in Kansas City, of "throwing [the Philippines] to the wolves and then facing the Communist power in the Pacific."

There is no denying that America has not only a long tradition of friendship with the Philippines but also an important strategic stake in the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there is no denying the existence of a significant Communist guerrilla force.

The Philippine Communist Party is probably gaining in strength—in large part due to the democratic opposition's frustrations in its struggle against the repressions of the Marcos regime. That is precisely why the State Department is insistent that this democratic opposition be recognized, respected and afforded a decent opportunity to come to power in the inevitable transition from 19 years of Marcos rule, half of it under martial law. That is the crucial point that seems to escape Mr. Reagan when he talks about the Philippines.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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Why Can't the Resistance Be Helped in Nicaragua?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The business about the Central Intelligence Agency and the little booklet in Nicaragua brings to mind again Henry Kissinger's wistful statement 20 years ago that "the liberals have pre-empted the categories." No serious attempt to liberate Nicaragua is tolerable, because the liberation of Nicaragua from the Sandinists, as distinguished from the liberation of Nicaragua from Anastasio Somoza, is not on the liberal agenda.

A generation ago it was accepted that patriotic and courageous Frenchmen would do what they could to liberate their country. There were a lot of Nazis in France, but most of the country was governed by Frenchmen—"Vichy French" they were called, who had completed a treaty with Hitler under which, in effect, France became a Nazi satellite. The order of the day, for Frenchmen who did not want the permanent Nazification of their country, was to do something about it.

Aided by the British and the Americans, they relayed military information to the allies, they blew up bridges and trains and dams and power stations, they killed both German and French officials, they kidnapped, in-

terrogated and executed. They were called the Resistance.

Now it is the central contention of the architects of U.S. policy in Central America that Nicaragua is not an independent country. For the sake of convenience, one can multiply any figure involving Nicaragua by a factor of 100 to obtain a U.S. equivalent. (There are 2.5 million Nicaraguans and about 250 million Americans.)

Nicaragua proposes a 250,000-man military (read 25 million). It has 36 new military bases, 45 tanks and proportional numbers of armored personnel carriers, mobile rocket launchers and helicopters. There are 3,000 Cuban military and security advisers and 5,000 Cuban civilian technicians. There are 50 Soviet military advisers and several thousand East Bloc technicians.

Said Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the original five-man junta in Nicaragua: "Nicaragua is an occupied country... The national decisions, the crucial ones, are not in the hands of the Nicaraguans but in the hands of Cubans. And really, in the end, it is not the Cubans but the Soviets." That is why Mr. Robelo is now a leader of the dissident Revolutionary Democratic Alliance.

The Nicaraguan people are oppressed at every level. Real wages are down 71 percent since General Somoza was ousted. There are 4,100 political prisoners (remember the times 100 factor).

"There is," in the summary of Roger Reed, formerly with the Council for Inter-American Security, "no right to strike, no right of habeas corpus, no right of assembly, no right of political parties to hold public meetings." There is persecution of religion. And there is brutality.

The CIA was once routinely expected to help those who wished liberation from Communist tyranny and could hope to effect this. That is, the CIA was routinely expected to help the Greeks, the Guatemalans, the Afghans, the Nicaraguans. (Don't try—it is too late—to help Bulgarian dissidents, or Czechoslovaks.)

So a manual is worked up that outlines the techniques of resistance. Somebody in the CIA evidently had a hand in preparing it, although it was published, edited and distributed by the Nicaraguan resistance. CIA Director William Casey may not even have known about the CIA's role in the preparation of the manual—but he can hardly believe that the contras are going to limit themselves to using poison ivy against the Sandinists.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Sophisticated Weaponry Can Backfire

By Mark A. Uhlig

NEW YORK — Now that tentative talks are under way between the Salvadoran government and the guerrillas, both sides have begun to press for battlefield advantages that translate into negotiating leverage. The sad irony in this fight-and-talk strategy is that the government's position is likely to be undermined by the \$195 million in U.S. military aid approved for fiscal 1984.

The new aid is likely to exacerbate the traditional weaknesses of the Salvadoran army, thereby threatening the prospects for negotiations and ultimately encouraging direct U.S. involvement in an escalating war.

According to senior U.S. officials in the area, most of the military aid money will be spent on "capital improvements"—new aircraft, helicopters and improved naval capabilities—in the hope that U.S. technology can substitute for firsthand assistance from U.S. advisers.

All the weapons contemplated in the aid package are standard tools of the U.S. military, but their use in El Salvador promises to be inappropriate, if not clearly counterproductive. In the Salvadoran army, known for fighting a "9-to-5 war" and retreating to its barracks at night, the aid package is likely to reinforce the wrong tendencies. By relying on complex weapons and heavy firepower rather than a dedicated effort to fight the guerrillas on their own ground, the army gives up hope to regain control of the countryside, and will undoubtedly risk high civilian casualties.

The most conspicuous offenders in this regard are aircraft weapons, including the bombs, napalm and other explosives carried by A-37 jets and the extraordinarily destructive Gatling-gun fire of AC-47 gunships. Positive identification of targets from the air is difficult in any circumstances, and in conditions of guerrilla war it verges on impossible. The inevitable result is reckless and indiscriminate bombing that kills more civilians than dispersed guerrilla fighters.

It also terrorizes civilians, forcing them to flee and depriving guerrillas of local cover and aid. The returning civilian population can hardly be expected to provide the loyal support that the government must cultivate if it is ever to win lasting peace.

The second component of the aid package—a dramatic increase in the Salvadoran helicopter force from 24 to a total of some 49 by the end of this year—can also be expected to encourage the army to fight a reactive "fireman's war," rushing troops to a crisis spot and then withdrawing them to the safety of distant bases.

Helicopters are sophisticated machines, vulnerable in battle and needing expensive technical support just to keep flying. (According to conservative Pentagon figures, the United States lost nearly 5,000 helicopters in Vietnam—approximately one for every 10 U.S. servicemen killed.) In El Salvador the question is not only who pays for and maintains them, but who flies them. With only 49 trained helicopter pilots, and four more now training in the United States, the Salvadoran army cannot hope to keep its new "air cavalry" flying for long without outside help from the U.S. military.

The third major component of the

aid package—new ships—is simply wasteful. Inspired by the Reagan administration's dubious claim that Salvadoran guerrillas depend on outside sources of supply, this effort would seek to do in El Salvador what the United States cannot accomplish off its own shores—shut out illegal sea traffic—and it will undoubtedly require direct U.S. help.

All in all, the aid package suggests a familiar scenario: incremental escalation of the war, fed by and built around complex U.S. weaponry.

Rather than put pressure on the guerrillas, it will do their work for them by further alienating the army from the population. Rather than set the stage for productive negotiations, it will broaden the war and encourage officers who mistake blunt firepower for diplomatic strength. It is also likely to draw the United States ever deeper into a search for military answers at the cost of American lives.

The writer, associate editor of Foreign Affairs, visited El Salvador in September. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Helps in Ethiopia?

Regarding the report "As Famine Worsens, Ethiopia's Regime Is Faulted" (Sept. 19) by Judith Miller:

Ethiopia claims to be able to reach nearly all of its hungry people. The government says food shortages, logistical problems and guerrilla attacks are the only obstacles to the distribution of food. In fact, nearly three million famine victims live in vast territories administered by opposition forces in Eritrea, Tigre, Wollo and Gondar—Ethiopia's northern command. The very existence of such extensive opposition-controlled zones—and of the alternative relief operations that can reach the starving there—is what the Ethiopian government seeks to cover up.

This has been amply demonstrated. Independent field monitors, hired by a largely European consortium of humanitarian agencies, have walked the far reaches of the opposition

zones—often at night and in disguise—to document the relief effort. I witnessed a distribution of food by the Eritrean Relief Association to needy peasants only two kilometers from front-line trenches. Crops and livestock are prevented—are routinely bombed by Ethiopian fighter planes.

Ethiopia apparently intends to snuff out, by starvation, rebellions that successive regimes have been unable to crush militarily in more than 20 years, even with billions of dollars in American and now Soviet arms. Dawit Walde Giorgis, commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Organization, said in New York last year that "there is no resistance and we can reach every famine victim." Until such myths are challenged, Ethiopia will continue to raise money for famine victims it cannot and does not intend to reach.

The silence must stop. Reliable channels exist to reach all famine

victims. Grassroots International, a nonprofit agency, has sent nearly \$300,000 worth of assistance into the contested areas. We are now seeking to cooperate with other agencies wishing to do the same.

In addition to relief assistance, we must tackle the roots of famine with support for rehabilitation and development projects. Above all we must vigorously back international calls for a cease-fire to allow for safe passage of relief supplies and a negotiated settlement to the conflicts.

CHRIS CARTTER, Associate Director, Grassroots International, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Regarding the opinion column "Hungry Africa Can Become Soviet Prey" (Sept. 27) by Brij Khanderao:

It is unfortunate that Ethiopia officially embraced communism because economic hardship is to miss the point completely. True, the timing of

the creation of the Communist-style party coincided with the struggle to prevent economic collapse, but one has nothing to do with the other.

In any event Ethiopia is an aberration. You can count on the fingers of one hand the countries in Africa that are allies of the Soviet bloc.

The numbers are dwindling, if for no other reason than that when Africans face drought, famine and economic hardship, the Soviet Union cannot and does not help. Assistance comes from the West. The Ethiopian government has appealed for help in the form of half a million tons of grain. It is unlikely to come from the Soviet Union, and the lesson will not be lost on other African countries.

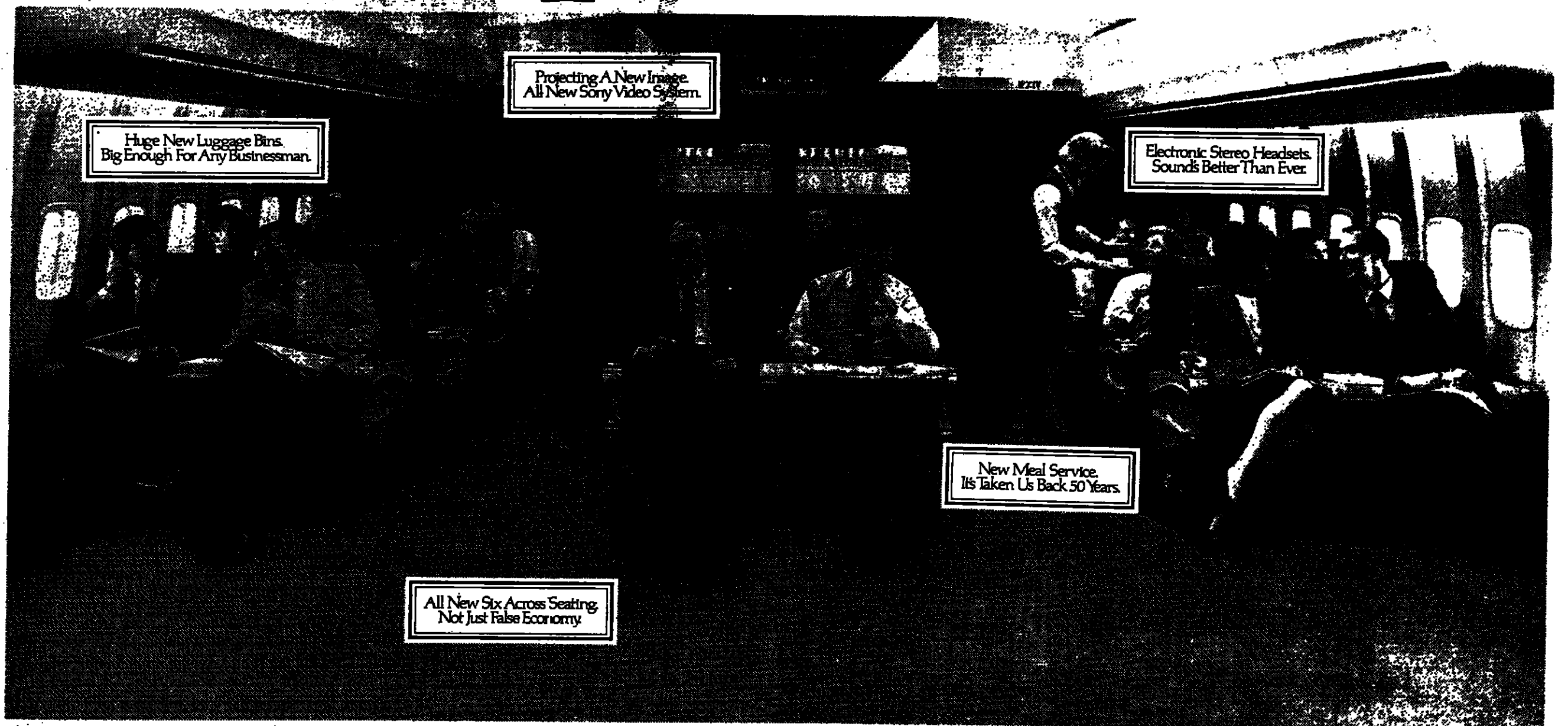
Africa's present economic difficulties point up the Soviet Union's inability to help. In the long and even in the short run the cards are stacked against the Soviet Union.

JONATHAN PRICE, Addis Ababa.

Just in time

as if He Sees
the Alternative
Ceylin
State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "I don't think the president was narrowing the situation. I think there is certainly recognition on everybody's part that there are other forces working for democratic change in the Philippines."
Only an institution dedicated to diplomacy could have conveyed the message that the president did not know what he was talking about. The wonder is that Walter Mondale, whose response in the debate presented him as something of an expert on the Philippines, did not experience as vice president. Mondale is as aware as everybody else that there are quite respectable and powerful anti-Marco forces working, as Mr. Hughes said, "for democratic change."
But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice President George Bush's famous tribute to the Marcos regime: "We love you and to democratic principles."
Mr. Reagan did not go that far. He even acknowledged that "there are things there in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights." But the alternative, he said, "is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."
It is that unqualified statement that took up policy-makers at the State Department who are now looking good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights.
What does not look good is the damning judgment of four out of the five members of a commission appointed by Mr. Marcos himself to investigate the assassination a year ago of Benigno Aquino Jr. He was the popular and promising leader of the opposition forces that have now been so conspicuously excluded from Mr. Reagan's analysis of the alternative in the Philippines.
The commission did much more than simply shatter Mr. Marcos' crude efforts to cover up the crime by blaming it on a Communist conspiracy. What the majority found was a military conspiracy reaching all the way up the chain of command to General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces. General Ver is intimately connected to President Marcos and his almost equally powerful wife, Imelda. The idea that he could have acted without some sense of their consent strains credulity.
We are talking, then, about a real crisis and quite probably a real crossroads in the Philippines.
Reacting with admirable forcefulness, the U.S. State Department has reacted in not only on the report of the commission's chairman, which portrayed a much narrower, lower-level military "plot," but also on the more serious findings of the other four commission members. General Ver has taken a leave of absence, which may say something about how seriously Mr. Marcos views the matter.
But the outcome is going to depend on how seriously Mr. Marcos takes the U.S. insistence that "those responsible" in the matter who they may be, will be held accountable for this terrible crime. And that is going to depend, in turn, on whether he believes that in the end, the United States will ease up rather than risk the alternative, as Mr. Reagan put it, "to Kansas City, to throwing the Philippines to the wolves and then facing the Communist power in the Pacific."
There is a long tradition of friendship with the Philippines in the United States. It is an important strategic state in the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there is no denying the existence of a significant Communist guerrilla force.
The Philippines, a Communist Party, is a country of strength — a large part due to the democratic spirit of the people. It is a country that has a long tradition of friendship with the United States. It is a country that has a long tradition of friendship with the United States. It is a country that has a long tradition of friendship with the United States.

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NYSE Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Abell	3177	31 1/2	31 1/2	+	1/2
Exxon	1278	43 1/4	43 1/4	+	1/4
Transit	1281	41 1/4	41 1/4	+	1/4
AMC	1178	35 1/4	35 1/4	+	1/4
GOVINT	1216	24 1/4	24 1/4	+	1/4
187 Co	1047	13 1/4	13 1/4	+	1/4
Buysy	1047	13 1/4	13 1/4	+	1/4
AIHRC	1047	13 1/4	13 1/4	+	1/4
PHIPS	1047	13 1/4	13 1/4	+	1/4
Prior	1047	13 1/4	13 1/4	+	1/4
Unocal	1047	13 1/4	13 1/4	+	1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1215.2	1223.1	1215.2	-1.8	-0.15
Transp	102.2	103.7	102.2	-0.5	-0.05
Comp	41.5	42.8	41.5	-0.3	-0.02

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	
1215.2	1215.2	1215.2	1215.2	-1.8	-0.15

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1215.2	1215.2	1215.2	1215.2	-1.8	-0.15

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	Value	Chg.
1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047

NASDAQ Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.
1215.2	1215.2	1215.2	1215.2
102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5

NYSE Prices Fall 5.41 Points

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell moderately Thursday in heavier trading with the semiconductor issues the biggest losers. Mobil Corp. topped the most active list on merger rumors and posted a good gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which moved in a narrow range throughout most of session, closed off 5.41 points to 1,215.02.

Mobil finished ahead 1 1/4 points to 31 on unconfirmed rumors that T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, and Carl Lindner, head of the Penn Central, planned a bid for Mobil.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 92.8 million shares from 91.6 million shares Wednesday.

Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., commented that the inability of equities to respond to the recent bond market rally "discouraged many traders today."

The semiconductor issues were under pressure on reports that several brokerage firms had lowered their estimates on the stocks.

Texas Instruments tumbled 4 1/4 to 126 1/4. Advanced Micro Devices lost 2 1/4 to 33 1/4. Motorola 1 1/4 to 35 1/4. National Semiconductor 1 1/4 to 11 1/4. Teledyne, another technology issue and the highest priced stock on the exchange, dropped 5 1/4 to 273 1/4. Data General was off 2 1/4 to 52 1/4. Hewlett-Packard, 1 1/4 to 37 1/4.

Roy Blumberg, director of portfolio strategy at Advent Inc., said that Thursday's market weakness resulted from concern over the slowing economy plus the failure of institutional investors "to continue their recent stampede

M1 Rises \$1.8 Billion

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The broadest measure of the U.S. basic money supply, M1, rose by a slightly larger-than-expected \$1.8 billion in the week ended Oct. 15, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday. M1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and non-bank travelers checks.

Analysts noted that despite the rise, the M1 measure of the money supply remains at the lower end of the growth range that the Fed has established to ensure moderate, non-inflationary growth. As a result, they said, the latest report was unlikely to prompt any changes in the direction of monetary policy.

into stocks and the reluctance of the public to participate in the market.

Allegheny Corp. slipped 1 1/4 to 83 1/4 following the news Wednesday that it had sweetened its bid for Conrail to \$1.2 billion from \$1 billion.

Texton, which climbed 5 points on Wednesday after receiving a buyout offer from Chicago Pacific for \$43 a share, or a total of \$1.6 billion, was off 2 to 39. The offer was termed "completely unacceptable" by Robert P. Straetz, chairman of Texton.

Federal Express lost 2 to 38 1/4 following the news that Donaldson, Lukin & Jemette reduced its estimates for the company's fiscal 1985 earnings from \$2.70 a share to \$2.30 a share.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.
1215.2	1215.2	1215.2	1215.2
102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5

FAT CATS AND FAT PROFITS

In March 1982, Standard & Poor's published a list of 67 stocks which they claimed would underperform the market. We contradicted their pessimism, challenging their "routine" thinking, urging our readers to buy, not to sell, the equities on the "sick list." As contrarians, we triumphed: all but a handful of the equities on the list advanced, some of the shares quadrupled. More recently, we chided another "prestigious" investment service for continuing to place a buy or hold recommendation on a roll-call of exotic issues, high-tech stocks trading at bloated Price-Earnings Ratios. Once again, the "law of contrary reason" prevailed. Most of the shares have buckled: "high-tech" became "high-wreck"! False modesty is as misleading as excessive arrogance; our success is predicated upon simplistic fiscal gospel, the adage that investors should emulate "Elitists," buying into weakness, selling into strength.

Our researchers will "take on" any market letter, regardless of size or reputation. After years of extolling the virtues of gold, one of the world's most articulate gold bugs is now bearish, "seeing no fundamental or technical reason" for a reverse in the price of gold. Two years ago, the same pundit predicted that the "barbarous relic," to paraphrase Lord Keynes, would glitter to \$2,000 an ounce. In mocking the consensus, C.G.R. believes that once everyone is convinced that gold cannot upswing, it will.

To persuade the "Crowd" as to the efficacy of the law of contrary reasons is as difficult as sneaking sunrise past a rooster. Our current letter discusses why gold is under accumulation by anonymous "fat cats" feeding on mass despair, on the forced selling of the "Sweet of the Sun" by Bolsheviks and "Banana Republics." The buyers? Swiss banks, acting as "faceless" agents. Look for one more sledge hammer blow below \$340 before a sustained rally occurs, an upswing that will ignite the Aden Sisters and their groupies. The lissome lassies have purged that gold will ultimately gyrate over \$3400 an ounce; we are less euphoric, maintaining that gold will escalate above \$600 before corroding below \$320. Are we mavericks? In the summer of 1982, while the Street was cringing, while the Dow was under 800, our analysts stated: "the DJI WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750."

In addition to reviewing precious metals, our current report recommends two low-priced emerging stocks with the dynamics to vault into prominence, as did a recent "special situation" that climbed from \$2 to \$14 in a brief time span. For your complimentary copy, please write to or telephone:

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(Continued on Page 12)

Siskind's Roar of Life Resonates In Milan

by Judith Mara Gutman

MILAN — Who would have thought that the patrician beauty of Milan's Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea, a public gallery of contemporary art, could combine with the roar of life from Aaron Siskind's photographs. But there it is: one of Milan's classic beauties sweeping up a New Yorker's insatiable lust.

One of the masters of modern photography, Siskind creates commanding, powerful, black-and-white photographs. They are of rocks, walls, buildings, seaweed. Some focus on decay — the violence of decay, others on the beauty of order.

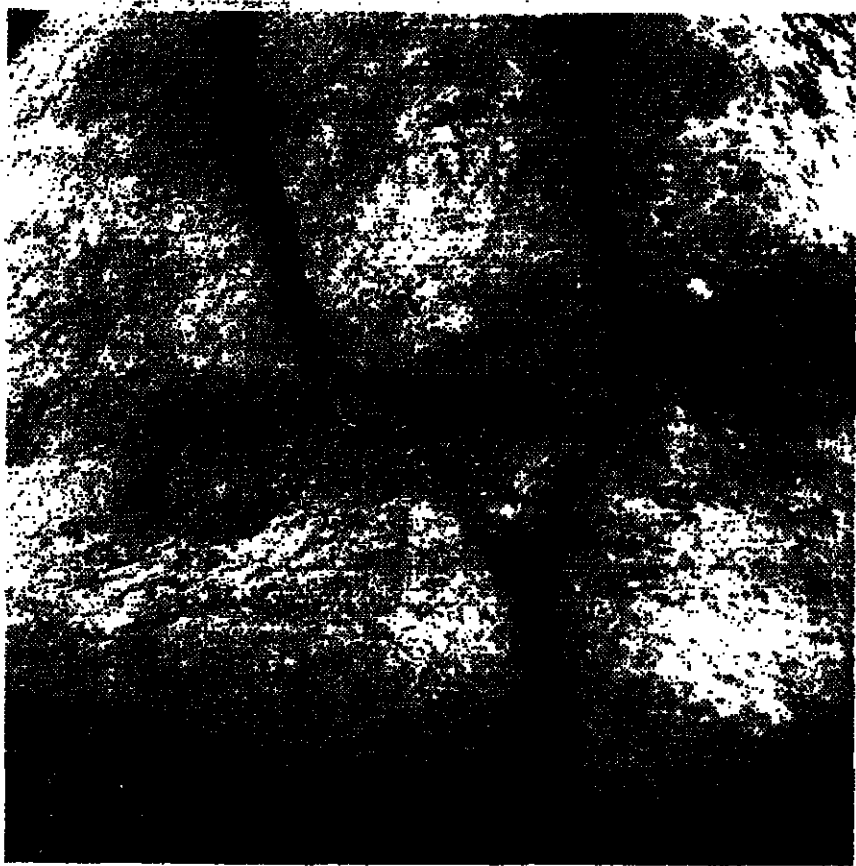
Hanging on 15-foot-high white walls in the former palace's converted spaces, the pictures face viewers who can, in a moment of relaxation, turn and look out of glass walls into rolling terrain where palace horses once practiced and pranced. But neither the nature of 17th-century Baroque life nor today's sheets of rational white walls are buffers. Siskind's images engulf viewers as surely as any deed of valor ever swept the palace's former occupants off their feet.

Not because they are big. They are normal exhibition size. It is their boldness, their mystery, and their capacity to grab feelings that have been safely tucked away. Like music that pulverizes one's best defenses, they make viewers feel vulnerable.

That's an awesome role for abstract images. Not, perhaps, for abstract images in painting. But it is for abstract photographs. After all, no matter how artful and individual a photograph, it is inextricably tied to reality. Viewers instinctively ask where, when, or what of a photograph.

But these images are abstract. The "subject" often cannot be identified.

Moreover, even in the attempt to find out something — anything — about a photograph's relation to reality, viewers are stymied. The scale of these images — reference points that place objects in relation to each other — is nonexistent. The images do not give many clues. Viewers usually do not know if they are looking at a person falling or floating, a glove on a hand or lying on the



Aaron Siskind's "Utah 8" (1975).

ground, or at a tiny segment or a broad sweep of a wall.

It was not always that way. Now almost 81, Siskind developed a documentary style when he started photographing. That was in the 1930s. A teacher in New York City's public schools, he photographed, among other things, Harlem's apartments, dancers, store fronts, and more.

As a black community, Harlem was then only 10 or 15 years old. Siskind's camera caught the hope, pace, and pattern of any new young community. It also caught that particular community's pulse — a nightclub performer's particular twist, a 10-year-old racing against a truck. That vitality — and any number of other emotions — would soon become the center of gravity for a Siskind picture. The emotion would soon become a photographic subject.

Siskind's pictures are about passions — the passion of living, the passion of beauty, the passion of violence. He uses real life — the seaweed of Martha's Vineyard, the walls of Chicago, the rocks of Gloucester. But a segment of a wall becomes an image of voluminous textures while rocks are converted

into such size that they swell with pure feeling. Siskind abstracts real elements from a particular time, place, or setting, and turns them into pictures with strong emotional responses.

Moreover, it is a picture's life, Siskind believes, not real life, that gives a picture its power. He points to his picture of a glove, Gloucester 1944. Viewers, he feels, are drawn to it, sometimes mesmerized by it. Why? It is only an innocent glove. But Siskind thinks that in its life as a picture, not as a glove, it develops such power that, as he puts it, "it admonishes, challenges, even frightens. Many identify it as a picture of a hand." The public turns many of his images into their anthropomorphic forms.

But as evocative as Siskind's photos are, it is often difficult to pinpoint just which emotions are at issue. Take his series "Pleasures and Terrors of Levitation." With a touch of whimsy, Siskind strips a person of his normal human characteristics, then gives him characteristics for his life in a picture space. Is he falling, or levitating? The picture carries more than whimsy. Does it speak of pleasure or terror?

Probably both. The ambiguity of Siskind's pictures may be their most characteristic feature. It is often difficult to recognize the distinction between pleasure and terror.

It may be just as difficult for Siskind himself to recognize that distinction. He has spent years in tangled emotions, often supplying an ordered beauty to hateful destruction — and not sure, it seems, which is his primary emotion. Similarly, his emotional involvements with women — committed yet separated, separated yet enmeshed — reflect the same jumble. It is as if he has followed an unconscious propulsion to envelop himself with decay and "exorcise," as he puts it, "the boogey man."

Some of his finest photographs are of the destruction of the Civic Repertory Theatre, a beautiful, one-time landmark theater near 14th Street in New York — the theater

Continued on page 11

Separating Fact and Fiction In a Suspense-Filled Life

by Seth S. King

WASHINGTON — Hidden deep in a small, windowless office at the Department of Labor is a man of mystery, though he neither looks nor acts mysterious except when he tries to avoid talking about three successful suspense novels he wrote under a pen name.

For most of the past 21 years, James T. Hashian, known as Jack to the legions of journalists who have covered the Labor Department, has been explaining the intricacies of the unemployment insurance system and how government job training programs work. More recently he has been writing speeches for Ford B. Ford, the acting secretary of labor.

But throughout those years he has spent most nights locked away in his study at home writing fiction. The results of this dedication, in addition to the three suspense novels, include seven unpublished novels about American Indian wars, eight unpublished novels about sea battles in the 1812 period and his latest novel, "Mamigon," the story of an Armenian giant who travels all the way to Boston. Hashian's hometown, to avenge the murder of his family by the Turks. This latest novel was published two years ago.

Hashian is happy to talk at length about how he began writing, or about his earlier days as a Boston newspaper reporter. He will tell about first joining the Labor Department in 1953 as a speechwriter for Secretary James P. Mitchell and returning in 1963 as press spokesman for his manpower administration. He will talk freely about his interests and hobbies and his Armenian immigrant family, or all about "Mamigon."

He will also discuss the mystery writing he is doing for officials of Greene County, New York. This work, soon to be published, is an embellishment of the Rip Van Winkle legend that includes clues to the location of a \$75,000 treasure that Hashian, in behalf of Greene County officials, has hidden atop a peak in the Catskills.

But because he sold the use of his pen name to another mystery writer, Hashian will not disclose that name, mention the titles of the three suspense novels or take credit for writing them. Indeed, he is legally forbidden to do so.

Still, there are clues. For example, one segment of "Mamigon" mentions Armenian immigrants in Boston about whom Hashian had often heard tales. One character is named Travonian.

Publishers' guides list such books as "The Eiger Sanction," "The Loo Sanction," "The Main," "Sibumi," and "Summer of Katya" as having been written by somebody named Travonian.

"The Eiger Sanction" became the basis for a popular suspense film, made even more of a thriller by its mountain-climbing scenes. As a young man in Boston, Hashian, now 58, became fascinated with mountaineering. He climbed in the Teton of Wyoming, scaled the Jungfrau in the Alps and, at one point, scouted the north face of the Eiger, another famous Swiss challenge.

His interest in writing began when he won two essay contests conducted by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and thereafter became an avid student of art and the arcane world of art dealers. After 18 months at Harvard he



James T. Hashian.

became a U. S. Navy fighter pilot and developed an interest in the Japanese language.

"If you're going to be a writer you need a vast amount of information in your head that's of little use in pursuit of a vocation, especially in the federal government," he said. He added that his distant cousin, the late William Saroyan, told him that the earlier things he had written were obviously contrived and without merit because they did not reflect Hashian's true feelings and interests.

"He also told me," Hashian said, "that the only way to write was just to sit down and keep your rear end glued to that chair and write. So I followed both pieces of advice and wrote a story about an expedition on a mountain that ended in failure. The publisher sent it right back, though he did append a note saying I obviously had the ability to write suspense. So I stuck a total new beginning on it, used the failure as the denouement and they bought it."

BUT Hashian had such doubts about the book's quality that he asked to have it published under a pseudonym. "This became my pen name," he said. "So after that first book surprised me and started selling big, I had to write two more with that name. The awful part is I have four grown kids in Boston and it was hard for them to take bows for what their father was doing as a best-selling author because they couldn't convince anybody it was really me."

"So I decided the hell with this," Hashian continued. "I decided I'd write under my own name, write something about my Armenian heritage and not care who knew it."

So he sold the rights to his pen name. Another author is now using it, and Hashian is bound by contract not to take credit for his previous successes. When asked if he might

be the original Travonian, he will, like a good man of mystery, look his questioner squarely in the eye and deny it.

The fact that "Mamigon" did not sell as well as the books written under the pseudonym has not discouraged him. He is finishing a new suspense novel about a group of American conservatives who plan to blow up the Panama Canal rather than turn it over to the Panamanians.

For background he made exhaustive studies of the canal's history and toured the Canal Zone. He says he also spent a lot of time figuring out how one could possibly slip explosives through canal security.

"I went out to Kansas City and talked with an explosives expert," Hashian said. "He gave me 15 to 20 ways to create a massive explosion without any gunpowder: or dynamite, like having an old tramp full of very dry grain collide, under certain conditions, with an ammonia carrier. I made so many queries to the Army Corps of Engineers about canal security that they sent around the FBI to see what I was up to."

He laughed and added: "But there's a twist in all this. The whole story seems to focus on the blowup of the canal. But — O.K., I won't give the plot away."

Hashian says he goes home from the Labor Department about 6 P.M. and spends every night from 9 until midnight in his littered study locked into his typewriter.

"Maybe that's the reason I've lasted so long in the Labor Department," he said. "None of my old colleagues are left around here. They're either dead or retired. I'm still here because I've led this other life. It's an interesting one, but sometimes very lonely, too, because that 9 o'clock business leaves no time or place for much of anything else."

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Ogbeo! Itai! The Pain of It All

by Dick Roraback

LOS ANGELES — You drop a brick on your toe. Or you stub your head on a baobab branch. A short, sharp pain, not one of your major catastrophes, but a quick little stab, like ramming a knitting needle into your navel while reaching for a tangerine.

What you say, of course, is "Ouch!" Or at the very least, "Ow!" Not really a word; more a primal sound, spontaneous, unlearned. The most natural sound in the world, right?

Wrong. It is so natural, so universal, why do the French say "Aie?" The Spanish, too, though they spell it differently: "Ay." But only sounds count here, not spelling. And a good thing, too.

Those mellow enough to have learned the meaning of true pain from Milton Caniff's original Terry and the Pirates comic strip will recall that Occidentals, when sorely tried, howled "Aaargh!" while the Orientals, whether on the side of Light or Darkness, invariably bellowed "AAAHHHHEEEH!" Granted, it was something that really smart — a disemboweling, maybe, or a beheading. Still, it made you stop and think.

"Nonsense," said Jun Tsujimoto, who lives in Palos Verdes, California, but was born in Japan. Tsujimoto never has been disemboweled, but when he drops a brick on his foot, he yells, "Itai!" Always has, also will. It's the Japanese way.

Not only that, said his wife, Lauren, but he also grabs his earlobe, on the ground that it's the coolest place on the body.

Take Germans. Word is, they don't admit to pain. Not true. It's "Achi!" — under the breath maybe, but definitely "achi." Anyway, when it comes to pain and cries thereof, the Germans are sissies compared with the Albanians. But we get ahead of ourselves — the point is, in different lands and cultures, the basic vocal expressions of distress are nowhere near universal.

"A cry of pain is a form of relief," said Dr. Edward Aronson of Woodland Hills, California. "Most people have a tendency not to go into pain but to withdraw from it. The energy builds up, and yelling 'Ow!' is a way of releasing it."

Dr. Brian Herdige, an Aronson colleague, thinks it's because "you've had your comfort and stability accosted and you want to express your indignation, which you can't do if you're holding it in."

"You do get some funny responses as a doctor," said Aronson. "I remember treating a woman who was extremely agitated. I gave her a shot to calm her down."

"Now, I'm very adept at giving injections. Sometimes you literally can't feel it. The woman didn't say 'ouch' or 'ow' or anything. She said, 'When are you going to give me the shot?' I told her I'd already given it. Then she yelled."

"My God!" she said. "I'm paralyzed!"

Some years ago, the International Herald Tribune inquired after its far-flung readers' aural responses to pain.

Replies were poignant, if perplexing. A gentleman in Nairobi, for example, said that members of Nigeria's Yoruba tribe, when beset by small, sharp pains, yell, "Ogbeo!"

"In Persia," wrote one H. Tadayon, "there are three words: 'Akh' when it's bad, 'Oukh' when it hurts. 'Akhaish' when it feels good."

Juan A. Alvarez of Barcelona added that "South American Indians who still speak 'Quechua,' of Incan derivation mixed with a little Spanish, use these words: For pain — 'Ayayay!' For coldness — 'Achachay!' For hotness — 'Amaray!' For repulsion — 'Atayay!' For affection — 'Ananay!' For skepticism — 'Ajajay!'"

"Wow!" That's what they say in the world's most populous nation, according to a pleasant lady at the China Travel Service in Los Angeles.

"Wow" is pretty widespread, she said, "but naturally there are many variations, many dialects. In my native Shanghai, one says, 'Ouwu.' Elsewhere in China, it's 'Iya,' in Guangzhou, specifically, it's 'Din.'"

wasn't just moaning but was truly ready for delivery.

The Spanish women, she said, were ready to give birth when they started to shout, "Ay, Mamacita! With the Italians, it was 'Mama Mia!'"

"With the Irish, Sister Kathleen said she knew they were within five minutes of delivery when they started cursing their husbands."

The Albanians are something else. Pushed to the wall, Zef Dlogoreci, a linguist in Monterey, California, admitted, without much enthusiasm, that the Albanians might, in a pinch, say "Au!" — which was news to another Albanian, Vajze Mali. "I went through a 37-hour childbirth," she said proudly, "and I never made a sound."

Rose Doeti, a colleague of Albanian extraction, understands. "It's a national characteristic, called 'trim,' " she said. "Albanians would be before admitting to pain."

"I met a Yugoslavian official in Baghdad," she recalled. "Albanian, eh?" he said. "During the war, we hanged some of them. Not one let out a sound. I never saw anything like it."

Nancy Cobb, a professor of psychology at California State University, Los Angeles, is intrigued by the subject and even plans to do a little field work with her classes.

"I just don't know why one cries out," she conceded, "or at what age one says 'Ouch' as opposed to 'Aie.'"

"There's been very little work done on the subject. I find it fascinating."

Fascinating, too, were the howls of pain swelling the Cal State L.A. gym during the recent Olympic judo competition.

It was at the judo tournament that a reporter renewed acquaintance with Cupic Grgur, a sports writer from Osijek, Yugoslavia, whom he'd known from all over.

The topic, of course, was pain. "For science's sake, kindly tread on my toe," said Grgur. The reporter obliged.

Grgur loosed a cry of anguish far superior to the pedestrian "Ouch" and easily the equal of "Ogbeo."

"Beautiful!" the reporter said. "How would you spell that?"

"O-U-I," said Grgur, "just as it sounds."

"Jo?" As in here come the joys?"

"Not exactly," said Grgur, giving as good as he got. "More like 'yoy,' as in 'Yoy to the world.'"

AAAAAEEEEH!

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In the Stratosphere of Song

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Even before they hear her sing, people sometimes ask Donna Robin if she is related to Mado Robin, the postwar French diva who specialized in stratospheric high notes. But Donna, born in St. Louis 36 years ago this month, can be mentioned in the same breath as Mado: Donna sings higher!

Saturday in Liege and Tuesday in Charleroi, Belgium, Donna Robin winds up an engagement as guest star from the Vienna State Opera in a series of performances with the Opéra Royal de Wallonie as Lakmé, the role that Mado Robin once made her own. But Donna is singing the closing cadence of Delibes' challenging "Bell Song" — an anguished fifth higher than Mado did. "It's not a stunt," she insists. "My voice just sits higher."

Donna Robin set her sights high when she saw her first opera ("Der Rosenkavalier") at 21 in Los Angeles. Her father, a carpenter named Isadore Rosen, had moved West nine years earlier to build props in movie studios and settled in Culver City. Donna had sung in choirs, vocalized in a rock group, and "thought in terms of doing musical comedy or maybe opera," before auditioning in music at California State University in Northridge. There, a teacher named Elisabeth Parham "opened the curtain by showing me I had a coloratura soprano of operatic quality and then she introduced me to the repertoire."

By then, Donna Rosen had (at 20) married a fellow student named Edward Robin, who switched majors from business to music to be near her.

Rather than "just learn the five or six arias that young singers nowadays go to Europe and audition with," Donna studied whole roles: "They give you a different stamina and a hell of a head start when you're cast in one." Already skilled in languages, she trained with voice coaches, went to workshops in operatic and stage movement and department, and entered every competition she could — "never to win, just to sing." She also became a mother; her son Jason was born in 1970 with club feet that required seven operations before he could walk normally. Nonetheless, her husband "was completely supportive and gave Jason and me a safe, secure environment."

In 1975, she was the Los Angeles district winner of the Metropolitan Opera auditions, but went no farther in the competition be-



Donna Robin.

cause, she thinks, "they weren't looking for anybody who sang sweet and high and light." Later that year, however, she won first prize in the Loren L. Zachary vocal competition in Beverly Hills, which carried with it a contract with the opera in Graz, Austria's second-largest city.

The Graz opera chief, Carl Nemeth, asked her to audition anyway for a very special assignment — to make her debut at the 1976-77 season's gala opening in the longest and most demanding role in the coloratura repertoire: Zerbinetta in Richard Strauss' original version of "Ariadne auf Naxos," in which the role's music is far more demanding than it is in the second version of 1916.

The original version that Donna Robin did in Graz required her to sing uninterruptedly for 25 minutes, with the famous aria lasting almost 15 and involving high F-sharps instead of the more high-Es with which singers of the revised version bring down major opera houses around the world.

During her three seasons in Graz, she sang, among other roles, Lakmé, Sophie in "Rosenkavalier," the doll Olympia in "Tales of Hoffmann," and Blondchen in "Abduction From the Seraglio." As Lakmé and Olympia, she interpolated notes higher than the highest note written in any operatic aria. One night, in a jam session with other singers, she jumped Olympia's high B-flat up an

octave and, a few nights later, forgetting that she'd never sung it that way on stage, startled and delighted conductor, orchestra, fellow performers, and audience. She has sung it that way ever since, including last spring on a Vienna Festival telecast that had viewers checking their fine tuning.

Her husband and son joined her for the glorious first year in Graz, but their son's ill health kept her husband busy full-time, and eventually father and son went back to California and, she says wistfully, "that was the beginning of the end of our marriage. We separated in 1978 and divorced in 1980. Jason lives with Eddie," who now runs a music copyright-clearing agency in California.

She left Graz to try to patch up her marriage, and while in the United States entered the 1979 International Vocal Competition in Rio de Janeiro and was voted "Best Singer from the Americas," which also won her a concert at the Organization of American States in Washington.

In 1981, she auditioned for the Vienna State Opera and was offered a contract under the income tax but short-lived regime of Loren Maszel. After shining in several lesser roles, she won her first plum last spring: two performances of Zerbinetta in the "easy Ariadne," as she calls it. On a Saturday night in April, before a not-so-full house of tourists, strays, and a handful of critics, she produced a stunning rendition of Zerbinetta's aria. Fidgeting, nose-blowing, and conversation came to a halt as opera-goers whipped out binoculars and consulted their programs to see who was producing those unbelievable sounds with utter ease and coquettish vivacity.

Minutes later, there was a standing ovation nearly as long as the aria and, even before a couple of rave reviews appeared, all remaining seats for her second Zerbinetta three nights later were grabbed up. This summer, she did the "easy" version in English at the Glimmerglass Opera in Cooperstown, New York, where Will Crutchfield, in The New York Times, termed her "a minor miracle" and "a feisty, sparkling little Zerbinetta" with a "clear and bright voice" and "extraordinary" diction: "I understood every word, without exception, in her 15-minute coloratura showpiece." But Donna Robin aspires to the day some major opera house will let her again sing the original Zerbinetta.

Remaining performances of "Lakmé" at the Théâtre Royal de Liège on Oct. 27, and at the Palais des Beaux-Arts de Charleroi Oct. 30.

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
 RECITALS — Oct. 29: Monique Mondou-Mull soprano, Eva Salmer piano (Debussy, Ravel).
 Oct. 30: Edward Eichwalder violin, Werner Pelinka piano (Bartok, Schubert).
 Oct. 31: Stefan Mendel piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
 International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
 THEATRE — Oct. 27: "Our Town" (Wilden).
 Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 28: Vienna Symphonians, Hans Graf conductor, Thomas Christian violin (Beethoven).
 Oct. 29: Vienna String Trio (Beethoven).
 RECITAL — Oct. 30: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Haydn, Schubert).
 Staatsoper (tel: 332.40).
 OPERA — Oct. 27, 30, Nov. 1: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
 Oct. 28 and 31: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
 Oct. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
 Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
 MUSICAL — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).
 Volksoper (tel: 532.40).
 OPERETTA — Oct. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Müller).
 Oct. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.55).
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "Nabucco" (Verdi).
 BRUSSELS, Astoria (tel: 518.14.94).
 RECITAL — Oct. 28: Jiri Feldmann soprano, Aline Zylberich piano (Mozart, Rossini).
 Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.55).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Expressionism in Berlin, 1910-1920."
 LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).
 CONCERT — Oct. 26: Orchestre de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie, Ronald Zollman conductor (Mozart).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Lakmé" (Debussy).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Carlsberg Glyptotek (tel: 12.16.65).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Poul Riklind Quartet.
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "Animals."
 Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art."
 To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Bo."
 Odd Fellow Palace (tel: 10.16.22).
 CONCERT — Oct. 27: The Zealand Symphony Orchestra, Tamas Veto conductor, Kaja Saarikettu violin (Nordgren, Sibelius).
 Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 11: "Restoration Pictures."
 Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 4: "The Return of Thorvaldsen."
 To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
 Barbican Art Gallery — To Oct. 28: "Gering London in Perspective."
 Barbican Hall — Oct. 28: English Baroque Choir, Leon Lovett conductor (Bach, Haydn).
 Oct. 30: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Bach, Telemann).
 Oct. 31: GSO/MSO Symphony Orchestra, Vilem Tausky conductor (Smetana).
 London Concert Orchestra, Bramwell Tovey conductor (Tchaikovsky, Borodin).
 Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
 British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
 EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harlan Collection." "Prints in Germany 1880-1933."
 Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

WEEKEND

HOLIDAYS

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(List in Classified Section)

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings."
 Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.50.52).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch."
 To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."
 To Dec. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."
 Royal Opera (tel: 240.12.00).
 BALLET — Oct. 27 and 31: "Birth of a Nation" (Ashton, Glazunov).
 "Monotones II" (Ashton, Satie).
 "Daphnis and Chloé" (Ashton, Ravel).
 OPERA — Oct. 30: "Carmen" (Bizet).
 Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)."
 To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)."
 Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
 RECITALS — Oct. 27 and 30: André Schiff piano (Bach).
 Oct. 28: Vladimir Mikulda guitar (Bach, Ravel).
 Oct. 29: Michael Pearce baritone, Jane Dodd piano (Purcell, Tippett).

FRANCE

PARIS, Artcurial (tel: 299.16.16).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Umberto Boccioni. Sculptures 1956-1984."
 Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 7: "De Maistre à Nos Jours."
 Hôtel Maritain (tel: 758.12.30).
 JAZZ — To Nov. 4: Eddie Shaw saxophone.
 Institut Néerlandais (tel: 705.85.99).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Amsterdam Guitar Trio, Helen Metzler flute (Boullanger, Boccherini).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Armada," paintings and drawings.
 Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 30: "Hôtel de Lausanne."
 Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).
 EXHIBITION — To January: "Photographs by Lucien Clergue."
 Musée de la Marine (tel: 553.31.70).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 15: "Tahiti," paintings, drawings and artifacts.
 Musée de la Publicité (tel: 246.13.09).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 21: "Maggi Pab-Maggi Kab."
 Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 29: "Picasso, 1899-1972."
 Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 28: "Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain." To January: "Dossier Rousseau."
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 26: "20th Century French Drawings."
 New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).
 JAZZ — Oct. 28 and 29: Gary Burton Quartet.
 Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).
 RECITAL — Oct. 29: Françoise Buffet piano (Rachmaninoff, Liszt).
 Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.40).
 CONCERT — Oct. 27: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Waller conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).
 Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).
 JAZZ — Oct. 27: Compagnie de Bernard Lubat.
 Oct. 28: Jimmy Smith organ.
 Oct. 29: Dave Holland Quintet.
 Oct. 30: Gordon Beck Quintet.
 Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77).
 OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Perichole" (Offenbach).
 Théâtre du Forum des Halles (tel: 33.47.49).
 POP — Oct. 27: Claudine Daily.
 Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Quatuor Vermeer (Beethoven, Mozart).
 Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
 OPERETTA — Oct. 27: "La Zazouline."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 441.44.49).
 BALLET — Oct. 29: "Carmen" (Mazigat).

OPERA — Oct. 28: "Jenufa" (Janáček).
 Oct. 30: "From the House of the Dead" (Janáček).
 Oct. 31: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
 COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (21.25.81).
 OPERA — Oct. 28 and 31: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).
 Museum der Stadt (tel: 221.23.01).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art Treasures."
 FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66).
 THEATRE — Through October: "1984" (Orwell).
 Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.39).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Tosca" (Puccini).
 HAMBURG, Congress Centrum (tel: 359.21).
 MUSICAL — Oct. 26 and 27: "Showboat" (Kern, Hammerstein).
 Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
 BALLET — Oct. 27: "La Dame aux Camélias" (Chopin).
 JAZZ — Oct. 27: United Jazz and Rock Ensemble.
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "The Masterminds of Nuremberg" (Wagner).
 Oct. 30 and Nov. 1: "L'Ormeau" (Cavalli).
 Oct. 31: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
 MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).
 OPERA — Oct. 27 and 30: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
 Oct. 28 and 31: "Carmen" (Bizet).
 Staatsoper (tel: 260.32.32).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
 Oct. 28: "Der Opernball" (Heuberg).
 OPERETTA — Oct. 30: "Feuerwerk" (Burkhardt).
 Unterfahrt (tel: 448.27.94).
 JAZZ — Oct. 27: Leszek Zakio Jazz Ensemble.
 Oct. 30: Mal Waldron and David Friesen.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.07).
 THEATRE — To Oct. 30: "The Plough and the Stars" (O'Casey).
 Gate Theater (tel: 74.60.42).
 Through October: "Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen).
 National Concert Hall (tel: 71.18.88).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27 and 28: Johann Strauss Orchestra, Raymond Coenraets conductor (Strauss).
 RECITALS — Oct. 30: Carlos Bonell guitar (Spanish music).
 Oct. 31: Paul Rosenbaum piano (Danish music).
 National Gallery (tel: 60.85.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Irish Impressionists."
 Project Arts Theater (tel: 71.33.27).
 THEATRE — To Nov. 3: "Burning Bright" (Steinbeck).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
 BALLET — Oct. 30-Nov. 1: "Carmen" (Gounod).
 CONCERT — Oct. 27: Orchestra of the Maggio Musicale, Emil Telskovsky conductor (Mussorgski).
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
 MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
 CONCERT — Oct. 31: La Scala Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Schubert, Mendelssohn).
 PARMIA, Teatro Regio (tel: 355.61).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27: B.B.C. Philharmonic Orchestra, Bryden Thomas conductor (Beethoven, Britten).
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 1: Due Dimensioni Orchestra, Alessandro Nidi conductor (Mendelssohn, Bach).
 TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63.19.48).
 OPERA — Oct. 30: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).
 VENEZIA, Palazzo Venier dei Leoni (tel: 70.62.88).
 EXHIBITION — Through October: "Peggy Guggenheim Collection." "Cagnoli, Dall and others."
 Scuola di San Giovanni (tel: 70.59.09).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture, 1492-1803."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bridgestone Art Museum (tel: 563.02.41).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "Landscapes" by Shikunaka Oka.
 Bunka Kaikan Hall (tel: 828.21.11).
 BALLET — Oct. 27, 30-Nov. 4: American Ballet Theatre ("Symphony Concertante," "The Leaves are Falling").
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Ohtsuka

Kamui conductor, Elena Gilels piano (Beethoven).
 National Museum of Western Art (tel: 628.51.31).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Masterpieces from the Art History Museum in Vienna."
 National Theatre of Japan (tel: 265.74.11).
 DANCE — Oct. 29 and 30: "Kyoto Dance."
 Ohta Memorial Museum (tel: 403.08.80).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Tosca" and Rimpa Paintings from the Edo Era.
 Rikugun Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "Woodblock Prints" by Sempin Matsukawa.
 Shikine Kaikan Hall (tel: 464.83.81).
 ROCK — Nov. 1: Dr. John.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros Marbá conductor, István Párkányi violin (Haydn, Ravel).
 Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "William of Orange."
 Theater Carré (tel: 22.52.25).
 BALLET — Oct. 27-29: "Romeo and Juliet" (van Dantzig, Prokofiev).
 ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).
 CONCERT — Nov. 1: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Eduard Mata conductor, Yefim Bronfman piano (Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To December: "Alain Ramsay, drawings."
 Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27 and 31: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Peter Maxwell Davies conductor, Mitsuko Uchida piano (Mozart).
 Oct. 30: Mondrian Trio (Beethoven, Debussy).
 Glasgow, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 28: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Peter Maxwell Davies conductor, Mitsuko Uchida piano (Mozart).
 Hunterian Gallery, University of Glasgow (tel: 339.88.55).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 3: "Whistler Pastels," "The Whistler Estate."

SPAIN

MADRID, Municipal Museum (tel: 22.57.32).
 EXHIBITION — Through October: "From Modernism to Noucentisme."
 National Archaeological Museum (tel: 405.65.59).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Almudena in Ancient Times."
 Teatro Real (tel: 248.38.75).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27 and 28: Spanish National Orchestra and Choir, Jesús López Cobos conductor (Beethoven).
 RECITAL — Oct. 16: Pedro Corrala cello, Manuel Carra piano (Debussy, Rachmaninov).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Théâtre (tel: 21.23.18).
 OPERA — Oct. 27 and 31: "Norma" (Bellini).
 ZÜRICH, Museum Rietberg (tel: 202.45.28).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 17: "Turkmenian Silver Jewelry."
 Roswitha Hafmann Modern Art (tel: 251.24.35).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Eugène Ionesco Gouaches."
 Schauspielhaus (251.11.11).
 MUSICAL — Oct. 28: "Mikado" (Gilbert and Sullivan).
 Tonhalle (tel: 221.22.83).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 30: Tonhalle Orchestra, Rato Tschupp conductor (Suter).
 Nov. 1: Amati Quartet (Mozart, Tchaikovsky).
 RECITAL — Werner Bärtschi piano.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Willinsky: The Opague Civilization."
 American Museum of Natural History (tel: 793.31.58).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
 Oct. 29: "Mamou Lescant" (Puccini).
 Oct. 31: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Roots, Norwegian Style

by Linda Stewart

FJAERLAND, Norway — Anders and Dagrid Mundal, arm in arm, pose shyly by the bright-orange lilacs. Across the lawn the flag of Norway, hoisted on a hand-hewn pole, flaps against a bright blue sky. Their farmhouse, freshly painted and just the color of local cream, stands behind them.

This is the *Ove Tun*, or Upper Farm, from which Walter F. Mondale's great-grandparents, Frederick and Brita Mundal, and their children emigrated to the New World in 1857. To pay their passage, they sold their farm to relatives.

On the far side of the house, meadows roll smoothly down to the Fjaerland Fjord, which is 11 miles long and a half-mile deep. On the garden side, the lawns quickly turn steep and just beyond the barns the grass gives way to conifers and birches. The nearby mountains snag passing clouds. From the farm, one can easily hear the streams that cascade down the fiercely vertical slopes.

In the 127 years that have passed since Frederick Mundal's departure, things on the Upper Farm have changed little. The main crop is still hay and the hay is still hung shoulder high to dry on wire fences. Cows, potatoes, turnips, raspberries, strawberries and apples still do well in this bottom land.

The tidy rooms through which Dagrid Mundal ushers her visitors are still hung with locally woven tapestries. The wide, painted boards of the floors are still carpeted with rugs designed and made in the valley. The parlor's wood-burning stove, or one just like it, keeps things snug when Frederick and Brita lived here.

So what, if anything, has changed? Anders, his blue eyes twinkling, points through the riot of geranium blooms that line the window sills. "Down there," he says, "we have a new church."

It's a pointed red with pale-yellow trim. It has a steeple and stands just in from the fjord in the corner of the meadows. It looks in good repair. It does not, however, look new.

"Why sure," Anders tells you. "The old one burned down and this one we built in 1863." The joke's on you.

It still is the custom, in this part of Norway, for a farmer to take the name by which his farm has always been identified. There are five Mundal farms in the valley. The local telephone book lists 16 Mundals.

Once he left Norway, Frederick Mundal's name acquired a final "s" as he passed through Ellis Island. The "s" on Mundal became an "n" when he was handed the title to his homestead in Minnesota. Since he could neither read nor write, the chances are he didn't mind the alterations.

Down the road from Anders Mundal's farm, the Mundal Hotel, a three-story yellow and white Victorian-Nordic wedding cake of trellises, balconies, turrets and latticework, receives guests from May through September. The hotel is owned and run by descendants of the Mundal who built it in 1891.

The ceilings of its several lounges are a marvel of decorative Nordic wood paneling. Some of its interior walls retain the original hand-painted vines and flowers that typified 19th-century Nordic homes. The green-blue waters of the Fjaerland Fjord take on extra ripples when viewed through the hotel's gleaming 100-year-old window panes.

The bedrooms are simple and immaculate: a wicker arm chair, a chest of drawers, a lamp and a bed. The bed is heaped with *dýne*, or linen-covered eiderdown.

The hotel food could best be termed "wholesome." There is fish from the fjord, fried to insensibility, vegetables boiled into submission and desserts that invariably feature the local whipped cream. The coffee, however, is fine and breakfast, a wholesome display of cold meats, cheeses, several kinds of bread, fruit juice, eggs, herring and homemade preserves, makes up for any complaints.

The guests who keep the hotel's 45 rooms almost constantly filled are spared the an-



Mundal, seen from the Mundal Hotel.

noyance of having to choose from a dizzying choice of activities. If it rains — and it rains a lot in Mundal — you edge, book in hand, toward the corner fireplace with its handsome tile facings, and you stay put. If the rain stops, guests with polar bear antedeceds may swim in the fjord. They may also fish, canoe or wind-surf. Equipment for all three is readily provided with no tedious talk of extra charges.

By far the most popular pastime is hiking in the surrounding mountains and climbing on what the locals tell you is Europe's largest thrust, the Jostedal Glacier. The Jostedal thrusts two mighty arms down toward the fjord. Separated from each other by a single towering peak, almost always veiled in clouds, these two glacial arms are clearly visible from the hotel windows.

Appealing as it may be to trek across the glacier's summit, tied with rope, wearing crampons and carrying your own ice axe, it is also possible to admire their awesome beauty standing four-square on the ground directly below them.

From under the ice a river pours down, the perpetual runoff that flows all year into the fjord. The vast crevasses and fissures that cross the ice 3,000 feet (910 meters) up are, at this distance, barely visible.

At irregular intervals, a sound like thunder sets the air vibrating. The glacier, it is said, is "singing." On the highest peak a huge cloud of mist and ice fragments billows up, obscuring everything. As it lifts, you can see a tidal wave of ice, crashing down in chunks as big as automobiles, coming to rest seconds later in the snowfields at the mountain's base.

In the years around 1910, before he found other diversions, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany used to vacation here. It was his pleasure to seat himself in an armchair at the glacier base. Upon command his entourage would fire volleys of cannon shot into the glacier, precipitating, to his delight, torrent after torrent of falling ice.

The more ordinary tourist pasture of shopping is today, as it was presumably in the kaiser's time, less spectacularly satisfied. At the foot of the glacier small log huts, or *hytter*, serve coffee, cake and soft drinks. Local housewives take turns presiding. There is also a large assortment of hand-knit sweaters, caps and mittens. The prices are well below store prices; an adult's heavy knit pullover in traditional Norwegian design, for example, is the equivalent of about \$55.

BUT visitors who pass up the chance to buy in the huts, thinking they will have a better selection down the road in the village shops, will be disappointed. Mundal has two stores. Both stock the same soap powder, tins of sardines, triple-hook trolly lines and tidy heaps of ax handles.

Apart from these look-alike shops there is only a two-room, second-story bank, a phone exchange and an abbreviated post office. All of these front on the only road but provide access as well on the fjord side for the convenience of the boating traffic.

Most visitors to Mundal travel north from the coastal port of Bergen by ferry. They come up along Norway's coast and then east into Norway's longest, deepest fjord, the Sogne. At Balestrand there's a change of ferry and then a somewhat shorter trip up into the Fjaerland Fjord. The whole trip, dock to dock, takes about six hours and costs about \$24 one way.

Anders and Dagrid Mundal, like their relatives and friends, have high hopes for Mundal's Favorite Son in next month's U.S. presidential election.

"But," said Anders recently, "we read in the American press that he is — how do you say? — too much of Norway."

Who can say? But it would be difficult for anyone ever welcomed to Mundal to imagine any but the most benign influences emanating from this idyllic spot.

Deep-Frying With Beer Batter

by Craig Claiborne
 and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Beer is one of the world's favorite drinks, and most Americans think of it as just that, and nothing more. Curious, because it is by no means a novelty in cooking. In the world of international cuisine, perhaps the best known of all beer dishes is the *carbonade flamande* of Belgium, a dish made with cubed beef, a lot of onions and a conspicuous quantity of light beer.

Books have been written on cooking with beer, the recipes including (for better or for worse) beer in chili con carne, in fondues, in an antelope roast and even a chocolate cake. Actually, since beer contains yeast, it is not all that surprising to find it used in recipes that call for a leavening agent.

We are not all that enthusiastic about the universal use of beer in the kitchen, with one exception, and that is as a beer batter. A batter containing beer as a leavening agent is perhaps the finest of all.

It is also one of the easiest of deep-frying batters to prepare, and it has a multitude of applications. It may be used as a crisp and commendable coating for such foods as shrimp and mushrooms. These are the two deep-fried dishes in beer batter recommended here. It is best, by the way, to prepare the batter a couple of hours in advance. You add the beaten egg white at the last minute, heat the oil and you are in business. We also offer two sauces to go with these foods, a tartar sauce for the shrimp and a sour cream and horseradish sauce for the mushrooms.

BEER BATTER

1 cup, plus 1 tablespoon, flour
 Salt to taste, if desired
 1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil
 ¾ cup beer at room temperature
 2 tablespoons lukewarm water
 1 egg, separated

1. Put the flour and salt in a mixing bowl and add the oil. Add the beer and water while stirring with a wire whisk. Stir until blended. Beat in the egg yolk.
 2. Cover with a clean cloth and place in a warm location. Let stand two to three hours.
 3. Beat the egg white until stiff and fold it into the batter.
 Yield: Two and one-quarter cups or enough batter to cook 52 to 56 medium-size

shrimp or the equivalent in other seafood, vegetables and so on.

BEER-BATTER FRIED MUSHROOMS

2 ¼ cups beer batter (see recipe)
 1 ½ pounds fresh mushrooms
 1 teaspoon finely minced garlic
 Juice of 1 lemon
 Salt to taste, if desired
 Freshly ground pepper to taste
 Oil for deep frying
 Sour cream and horseradish sauce (see recipe)

1. Prepare the beer-batter base at least two hours in advance. Before using, fold in the egg white.
 2. If the mushrooms are small button mushrooms, leave them whole. If they are medium-size, cut them in half. If they are quite large, cut them into quarters.

3. Place the mushrooms or mushroom pieces in a mixing bowl and add the garlic, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Toss and let stand until ready to cook.

4. The mushrooms may be dipped in batter and deep-fried from the raw state. It is preferable, however, if the mushrooms are steamed prior to dipping them in the batter and cooking. This will rid them of much of their liquid. Bring water to the boil in the bottom of a steamer base. Place the mushrooms or mushroom pieces in a steamer rack, place it over the water and cover. Let steam about three minutes. Drain and let stand until cool.

5. Heat the oil in a deep-fat fryer, wok or skillet to a temperature of about 375 degrees.

6. Add the mushrooms or mushroom pieces to the batter. Lift one mushroom or one piece at a time from the batter, using the tines of a two-pronged fork, and quickly add it to the hot oil. The mushrooms will rise to the surface. Do not crowd the pieces. As you fry, take care to remove and discard browned bits and pieces of batter that may accumulate from the droppings. Let cook, stirring three or four minutes or until golden brown all over. Drain on paper towels.

7. Serve hot with sour cream and horseradish sauce.
 Yield: About 50 or more fried mushrooms or mushroom pieces.

SOUR CREAM AND HORSE RADISH SAUCE

1 cup sour cream
 ¼ cup freshly grated or bottled horseradish,

approximately, added according to taste
 Salt to taste, if desired.

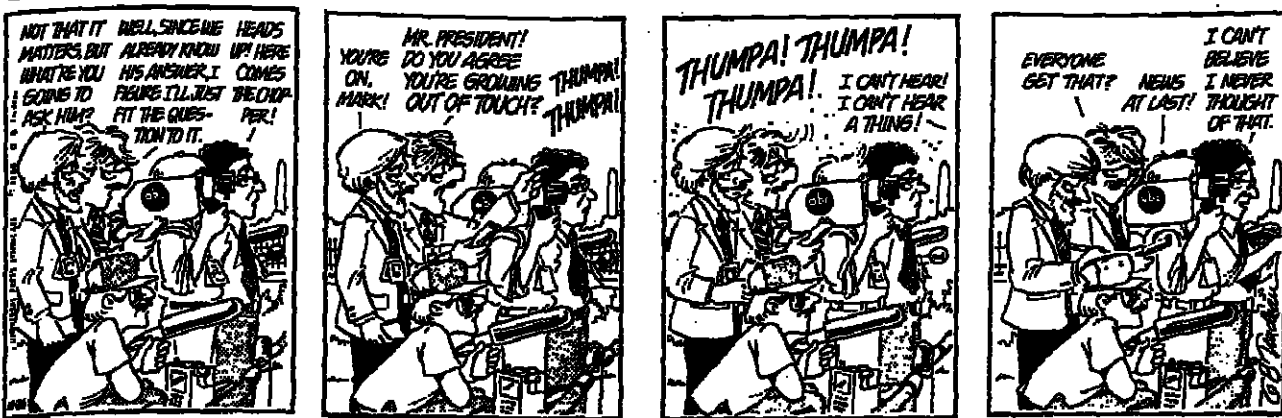
Combine the sour cream with the horseradish and salt. Stir to blend and serve.
 Yield: About one and one-quarter cups.

BEER-BATTER FRIED SHRIMP

2 ¼ cups beer batter (see recipe)
 52 to 56 medium-size shrimp, about 1 ½ pounds
 Oil

TRAVEL

DOONESBURY



What's Doing in Buenos Aires

by Edward Schumacher

BUENOS AIRES — Buenos Aires is a city of high style and great passion, a city so huge, so modern and so resplendent that few first-time visitors fathom that it exists in the deep south of South America. Argentines call it *Mi Buenos Aires querido* ("My beloved Buenos Aires") and have devoted countless smoldering tangos and flowery poems to it.

The city is an experience, more than a place to see sights. The 11 million *porteños*, as the residents are called, are almost all descendants of European immigrants, and they enjoy the highest living standard in Latin America. By day, they relish walking its bustling streets and picnicking in its leafy parks. By night, and way into the early morning, they crowd its theaters, cabarets and restaurants. *Porteños* speak Spanish, but with an Italian flavor because Italian is their dominant heritage.

The Southern Hemisphere spring comes to Buenos Aires in September. Until January, when the humid summer sets in and the *porteños* abandon the city, is a superb time to visit. Argentina now has a democratically elected government: Raúl Alfonsín became president last December, and the country has since exploded with a flowering of creativity and expression.

The visitor may be startled when changing money to get currency appearing to be worth one million pesos. Alas, the Argentine government has changed the value of the currency, so those bills, though still in circulation, are really worth 100 pesos. That is about \$1 at one day's exchange rate.

The change in the currency is a reflection of the country's inflation, currently running at an annual rate of between 600 and 700 percent. Stores often mark up their prices weekly, while the peso devalues daily. One effect has been a tremendous boom in consumer spending. The national attitude is to buy it while you can. Even blue-collar workers dress in the latest fashions.

EVERYWHERE the Spaniards settled in Argentina, they built a church; the Italians, finding churches when they arrived, built opera houses. The crown jewel is the nearly 80-year-old Teatro Colón. Its hand-carved chairs, flowing Art Nouveau lights and plush red velvet climbing many balconies to "paradise," as the aficionados call the top balcony, are sights to behold.

Argentina is the classical cultural capital of Latin America, and among the operas this season are Mozart's "Magic Flute" in October and Prokofiev's "War and Peace" in November. Ballera or concert may be enjoyed throughout the season in the city's smaller halls. Listings of musical events are in daily newspapers, and hotel concierges can usually get tickets, though having your travel agent book for the Colón is wise. Opera tickets usually run from \$5.50 in the top balcony to \$30 in the orchestra.

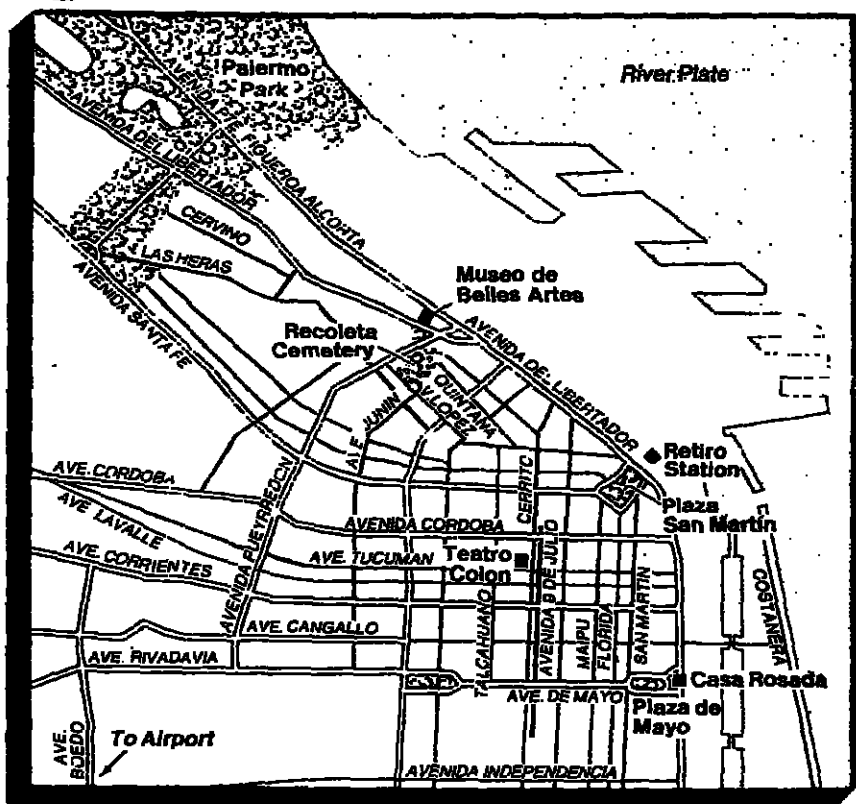
Taxis are plentiful, metered and generally honest. From the international airport, however, you must take either a bus (about \$5) to the center of the city or a car, called a *remise*, (about \$32). Counters are in the terminals. The city has overcrowded buses, called *colectivos*, plus a limited subway system that is old and tattered but clean and safe.

To get an overall idea of the city, take a three-hour bus tour (about \$7). The concierge at your hotel can arrange to have you picked up by the Citytour company. After you have seen the city from a tour bus, it is easier to return to the neighborhoods you enjoyed, and to walk about leisurely. Crime is rare, and Argentines often speak English.

San Telmo, in the southern part of the city, was once the fashionable residential district, but epidemics in the 19th century emptied it. Today, San Telmo is in the midst of a revival as a Bohemian quarter. Many of its old houses, along with their beautiful interior patios, are being rebuilt. Every Sunday, a small plaza on Defensa, in the heart of San Telmo, is turned into an antiques market that draws huge crowds. At the same time most of the dozens of antique shops in the area are also open and fun to browse in. Prices are usually meant to be bargained down by between 10 and 25 percent.

For a look at a more rough-hewn part of old Buenos Aires, take a cab further south to La Boca, the old Italian district on the docks of the Riachuelo River where it feeds into the River Plate (actually an Atlantic estuary). The colorful but crumbling old metal-sided houses cry out for preservation efforts. Paintings done on the sides of the houses are more cheerful, however.

THE Museo de Bellas Artes (Avenida del Libertador), the city's main art museum, has a small but respectable



collection that includes contemporary Argentine, North American and European works. It is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 3 to 7 P.M.; admission is about 55 cents.

But the place to see the city's thriving contemporary painting and sculpture is in the dozens of private galleries; some of the best are Ruth Benzacar (Florida 1000), Frax (Arenales 1311), Wildenstein (Córdoba 618) and Zúbarza (Corrientes 1522).

One museum that houses a collection of South American artifacts is the José Hernández Museum (Avenida del Libertador), which has a fine collection of antique Argentine silver and gaucho artifacts. It is open Monday through Friday from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8 P.M.

Another is the Isaac Fernández Blanco Museum (Suipacha 1422), which has one of the finest collections of colonial silver in South America; it is open daily from 2 to 7 P.M.

Palermo Park, which is studded with stately and includes two lakes, has many riding and jogging paths as well as formal gardens and several tennis courts. A favorite spot is the Rosedal, a rose garden on the edge of a lake near the U.S. Embassy.

Stores in the city's main shopping areas — such as those around Florida Street, Arenales Street or Avenida Santa Fe — are open all day. They do not close for lunch. Leather clothes or goods are of excellent quality and the prices are cheap by international standards. Here are some examples: handbags from \$30 to \$50, jackets from \$130 to \$150 (if suede, \$170 to \$200), women's suede suits about \$310, leather skirts about \$100, pants \$100, a suitcase about \$155.

A good variety of leather clothes and goods can be found at Casa Lopez, which has four locations: two on Plaza San Martín (at the end of Florida Street), two on Florida Street and one at the Sheraton Hotel. Also on Florida Street is Mundo del Cuero (World of Leather), where about 20 or more leather-goods manufacturers have boutiques.

Shoes are also a good bargain. Top-quality shoes range from \$60 to \$100 at Botticelli, Boniface or dozens of other shops on Florida or in other shopping areas.

BUENOS AIRES has many professional hotels but the city lacks great ones. Each of the five-star hotels charges between \$80 and \$100 for doubles and has adequate service.

The old classic, the Plaza (Florida 1005; tel: 311-5011), has a charming location on the Plaza San Martín, but poor laundry service and awful room furniture.

The Sheraton (San Martín 1225; tel: 311-6340 through 311-6349) is a standard international business-class high-rise with standard elevators, but it does have a swimming pool and tennis courts.

The Panamericano (Carlos Pellegrini 525; tel: 393-6017 and 393-6092) is the city's newest hotel and similar to the Sheraton.

The Claridge (Tucumán 535; tel: 393-7212 and 393-7312) was an English-style hotel in decline but it is trying to come back through the remodeling of many of its rooms.

The Libertador (Córdoba and Maipú; tel: 392-2095 and 392-8395) is another business-

class hotel with a swimming pool and solarium.

The city's many three-star hotels generally have good service and are a bargain, though telephone calls usually must go through a switchboard. Quoting prices for a double — \$25 will usually suffice — is a favorite occupation among experienced travelers. Visitors should find the Dorá (Maipú 963; tel: 312-7391 through 312-7395), the Lanús (Córdoba 405; tel: 312-4061 and 311-3021) decorated with beautiful antiques but lacking air conditioning and the Plaza Francia (Suipacha 2189; tel: 42-9631) in this category.

The city's restaurants are lively, and rarely bad because the ingredients are always fresh and conditions are sanitary. Beef is the national staple, and because the steers are range-fed is superb. A *parrillada* is a charcoal grill, and among the best of the restaurants featuring grilled dishes are La Cabana (Rivadavia 630) and Los Adios Locos (one of many large restaurants lining the Costanera, a promenade along the river).

Bife de chorizo is a sirloin, *lomo* is a fillet and *asado de tira* is short ribs. Baby beef is generally a two-pound-plus sirloin. A normal sirloin with French fries, salad, crusty bread, mineral water, coffee, dessert and Argentine wine at either of the two costs between \$15 and \$20 a person.

An *asado* has come to mean any barbecue that is prepared in the traditional gaucho style: skewered sides of beef, goat or pig are tilted over an open, charcoal-fueled fire. Try the *asado* at La Estancia (Lavalle 541; tel: 35-0336) or at Don Juan (Roberto Ortiz 1829; tel: 41-5044), at prices similar to the *parrillada* restaurants above.

For international cuisine, Tomo Uno (Las Heras 3766; tel: 801-6253) offers dishes such as lamb in date sauce and a multicolored vegetable mousse. El Refugio del Viejo Conde (Cervino 4453; tel: 773-8907) serves game such as boar, Manabí (Tucumán 1207; tel: 44-3412) offers cold soups (such as *chorizo*) and a menu that changes with the season. Clark's, with branches at Sarmiento 645 (tel: 45-1960 and 45-3621) and at Junín 1777 (tel: 801-9502), is the traditional high-quality restaurant offering not only a full selection of meat entrees but also a superb appetizer of smoked trout and a main dish of partridge (by advance order).

Au Bon Fin (Vicente López 1827; tel: 801-6844) specializes in French dishes such as calf's kidneys in a flaky pastry. El Repuesto de San Telmo (Carlos Calvo 242; tel: 34-4473) has decent dishes such as roast duck and its small, cozy setting amid Argentine colonial memorabilia is stunning.

An after-theater or late-night favorite is Edelweiss (Libertad 431; tel: 35-3351) where you can get good omelets and German specialties.

A full dinner at each of the above restaurants runs between \$20 and \$30 a person and reservations are often necessary. A 10-percent tip is common. Restaurants do not open until after 8 P.M.

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Luring Europeans to the U.S.

by Ronald Katz

PARIS — When Tom Freear flies from Paris to the United States this Christmas he will visit six American cities for less than it would cost him to fly from Paris to Geneva.

Freear, general counsel to a French commodities trading firm, will be using TWA's TWAIR Pass, one of a series of cut-rate packages airlines have put together to lure European travelers onto the competitive North Atlantic route.

TWA's package, bitterly resented by other North Atlantic carriers, allows a European resident to purchase a ticket to visit up to eight American cities for 999 French francs (the Paris price, or about \$107) provided he also flies trans-Atlantic on TWA. "A metro ticket in the sky," says one Pan Am official scornfully.

The TWA plan is only one of several offered by U.S. airlines in their quest to fill unused seats during the regularly flat winter travel season. Each has its own conditions and travelers would do well to read the fine print before settling on a final choice.

The travel packages generally fall into two categories: those that allow unlimited mileage within the United States for a designated period with no advance itinerary required; and those that entitle a traveler to make a fixed number of stops — 4, 6, 8 or 12 — provided he flies all or part of his itinerary in advance. The second option gives passengers the security of guaranteed reservations for all flights, a soothing feature during the holiday season. Still, the demarcation line between the various packages can be mad-deningly vague. Some examples:

Unlimited mileage tickets: For passengers who prefer flexibility — the freedom to fly any day to any city (provided it's in the airline's network) — Delta and Republic Airlines offer an unlimited-mileage ticket for up to 30 days on their flights within the continental United States. The Delta "standby pass" offers space-available seats on all of Delta's U.S. flights for \$45. There are no limits on the number of flights one can take nor on the number of times a passenger can fly in or out of a particular city. However, since the ticket is a standby, the traveler takes his chances during peak periods and holidays. This writer used the pass to visit nine U.S. cities last summer and experienced only minimal difficulties on late afternoon flights, Fridays and Mondays. (Note: the ticket price goes up to \$445 on Jan. 1.)

Republic Airlines has a travel pass with many of the same features as Delta's. The price until Jan. 1 is \$370. Republic has a somewhat more extensive route network in the West — and also has the virtue of being the only major carrier to fly to Grand Canyon Airport — but has fewer flights a day from which to choose. Neither airline requires that the trans-Atlantic portion of the flight be on any particular airline, so a passenger can book a cheap charter over and still have the standby privilege.

Passengers using unlimited mileage tickets should take certain basic precautions. The first is to take early morning flights whenever possible. They tend to be less crowded and

to present only a slender risk that standbys will be bumped. This is not a firm rule, however, and the traveler should call the airline the evening before to get a fix on the chances. If the reservations clerk says the flight is "wide open" or "seems to present no problem," that usually translates to mean it is less than half booked. If the clerk says it "could be a problem," there may be only a dozen or so seats unreserved.

Second, standby passengers should allow sufficient time between connecting flights: an hour is a good rule. The standby ticket is only good for one leg of a trip. At each stop, the passenger must stand by again. That means changing gates, standing in line, and all the time-consuming business one skips with assured reservations.

There is yet another reason for allowing time to make connections. The competitive environment in the United States has led to under-schedule at certain hours and to under-schedule at others. Until September, when U.S. airlines were finally allowed by the government to take to each other about scheduling without the threat of antitrust prosecution, delays were acute, often lasting 30 minutes to an hour. Though the situation has improved, the traveler is advised to exercise caution lest he find himself in the 12th plane in line for takeoff on the LaGuardia runway, meditating on the mixed blessings of deregulation while wondering whether his baggage will make the connecting flight with him.

Stopover tickets with reservations: Virtually all major U.S. carriers sell some version of a multi-stop American travel plan in Europe. There can be small but significant differences among them, not necessarily on price but on number of stopovers allowed, revalidation procedures, and the number of other trans-Atlantic airlines participating.

Aside from the 999-franc TWA plan mentioned above, both TWA and Delta offer 4, 6 and 12 cities in stopover plans. TWA's fares are \$369 for four stops, \$399 for eight, and \$429 for 12, but the traveler must fly TWA across the Atlantic as well. Delta has a "Tour America" plan which allows the traveler to fly any scheduled confirmed carrier trans-Atlantic and an alternate "Skypass" which more than matches TWA's fares although it requires a Delta trans-Atlantic flight. American Airlines has a 4-city and a 12-city stopover plan (for \$360 and \$429 respectively) but the traveler must take either American or Air France trans-Atlantic or pay 20 percent more. Eastern Airlines has perhaps the most complicated arrangement with 4-, 6- and 12-city stopovers, though the 6- and 12-stopover fares are substantially higher if the traveler does not take one of five participating airlines trans-Atlantic. Moreover, Air France, which participates in the Eastern 6-stop plan, has refused to join the 12. Confused?

There is also the problem of "blackout periods," or periods during which the bargain fares are not applicable. United Airlines, which offers four U.S. cities for \$369 and eight for \$469 does not offer the fares from Dec. 19 to Jan. 6. Eastern has a blackout on flights to Florida from Dec. 21 to 23, and leaving Florida Dec. 29 and 30 and the first two days in January. TWA has no

blackout period, nor do Delta, American or Pan Am. Otherwise, all airlines plan to offer the various packages at advertised rates through March 31, 1985.

Some carriers offer flights outside the continental United States as part of the package, though at slightly higher prices. Pan Am, for example, throws in Hawaii as part of its four-stop plan for \$629 (as opposed to \$369 for the continental U.S.); American also has Hawaii for \$619 if one flies American or Air France on the trans-Atlantic route; and Eastern's stopover prices are good in the United States and Canada. For \$649, Western Airlines, which features a dense route structure in the West, will also allow the traveler to visit such exotic watering holes as Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Mazatlan in Mexico, as well as Fairbanks and Anchorage in Alaska.

THE various stopover plans are meant for travelers who can plan their vacations with some precision. But travelers should know what penalties they will suffer if unforeseen developments occur.

If there is merely an alteration of the flight date, airlines will not generally charge to make the change. But if the traveler decides to change a destination or the order of his destinations he will have to have his entire ticket revalidated and face a charge ranging from \$25 at Eastern to \$50 at Delta and United. Most airlines, in fact, require the traveler to fill in his full itinerary in advance but allow him to leave the dates blank, with the total ticket being valid for 60-90 days.

Americans visiting or having friends in Europe may wonder if they are eligible to purchase the cut-price tickets here and use them on returning to the United States. The answer is legally no: the traveler must be a European resident, and, though controls vary, airlines do conduct spot checks.

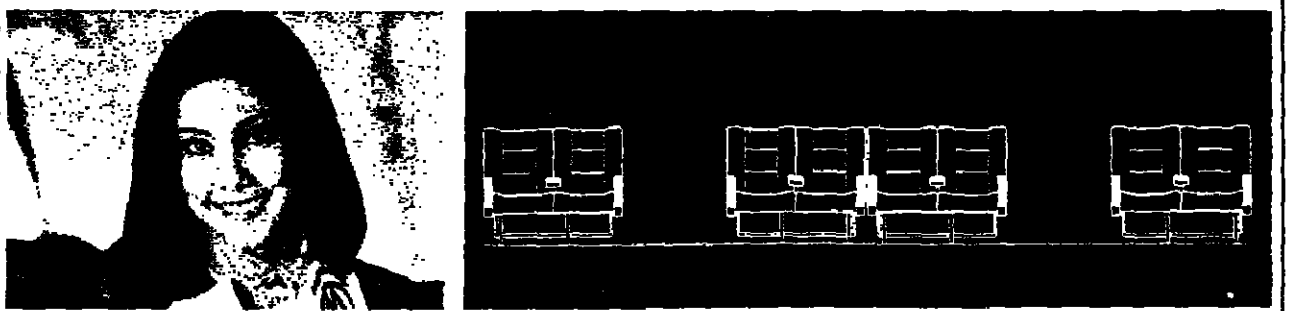
For all international discount flights, there is another cardinal rule: know your airline's route network. A traveler wishing to go from San Francisco to Seattle, for example, may be reluctant to choose Delta, since that airline can only fly between those two cities via Dallas, 2,000 miles away.

For the unadventurous traveler, the airline packages may conjure up images of bargain-hunters sitting around glassy-eyed in airports. But Tom Freear speaks warmly of a kind of airline subculture in the United States, hardly wayfarers of many nations using the airlines much as the early explorers journeyed in square-riggers to discover the new world. "It brings back the romance of air travel," says Freear.

Freear, a bachelor, recalls a personal experience. On his last trip to New York, he telephoned a woman in San Francisco and asked her to dinner. When she accepted, he hailed a cab to Kennedy Airport and, using his Republic Airlines standby pass, flew 3,000 miles to the West Coast where he and his friend watched the sunset from the top of the Mark Hopkins Hotel and had a candlelight meal. In a few hours he had flown back to New York.

"The whole trip was less grueling than a rush-hour subway ride to Brooklyn," Freear said.

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Aaron Siskind in Milan Continued from page 9

district of the early 20th century. Using the classical columns of the theater's colonnade lying in toppled disarray, Siskind was mesmerized by the violence in such destruction.

Siskind had a rough beginning. His beginning lasted until he was about 40. Born of an immigrant Jewish family that emphasized dichotomous virtues of merchant success and humanitarian education, Siskind squeezed through some loopholes to find satisfaction in writing poetry and listening to music. When he took a job as a teacher in New York City's public schools, he transferred some of those satisfactions to photography.

But there was that insatiable lust for exposing decay and confronting its violence. He kept moving his apartment, sometimes twice a year, often around a corner, all in an

attempt to find something to counteract the death and decay he saw around him.

He found Mark Rothko and Franz Kline, two of the giants of the Abstract Expressionist movement of the early 1940s, living in Greenwich Village. Rothko and Kline were breaking out of established modes of painting. Siskind was experimenting.

But if Siskind was "well on his way" before meeting Kline and Rothko, as he says he was, he also benefited enormously from his associations. He talks of his pictures "lightening up" after seeing Kline's work. Many of Siskind's photos have the same dark brooding power as Kline's paintings.

That dark brooding power stands out against PAC's tall white walls. So do the pictures' ambiguity. That glove: Viewers

wonder whether it is standing up, lying on the ground, or leaning against a wall. Photos from the 1950s, '60s, and '70s taken in Peru, St. Louis, Mexico, and other places — all at PAC — built on that ambiguity. Many look like images in a Rorschach ink-blot test.

Alternately reading the white and black spaces as the most important, viewers sense an image's whimsy and lift, then its darkness and foreboding.

How do these photos fare at PAC — that residue of the past mixed with Milan's penchant for modern design? It is worth a trip. If you are there in the opening days of the show, ask Siskind who plans to be there. Otherwise, look at the pictures and see if you can catch their roar as it flashes out some of PAC's sweeping spaces.

Handwritten note: "Joshi, 10/26/84"

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1984

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TECHNOLOGY

'Project Manager' May Be The Next Software Bonanza

By ANDREW POLLACK New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The spreadsheet, word processor and database manager have been best-selling computer programs because they can be applied to a broad range of workers in a broad range of industries. But the microcomputer software industry has been hard-pressed to find the next such mainstream product.

The technology is there, but is the market?

Some software companies think the answer lies in software that will help managers oversee projects. Such project-management software makes available to personal-al computer users the esoteric techniques, such as PERT charts, that were formerly available only on large computers and used only by those managing such huge projects as the building of submarines or nuclear plants.

Suppliers of such software are gambling that the same tools will be useful to many workers managing more mundane projects, such as the writing of a task force report or the introduction of a new dishwashing detergent.

"For the past two years there has been a tremendous demand for project management software for things other than big projects," said John Lucas, executive vice president of Project Software and Development Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which sells such software.

The market for such software is still small, but more than 30 companies have moved in, including the Microsoft Corp., with Microsoft Project, and VisiCorp, with VisiSchedule.

Companies that sell software for mainframe and mini-computers are also entering the desktop market, hoping to tie their micro and mainframe software together. In that way, lower-level managers can plan their individual projects, such as the piping system of a power plant, on the personal computer and feed the results into the overall project plan residing in the mainframe.

BY most estimates, the industry leader is currently Harvard Software, The Littleton, Massachusetts, company, which has no relation to Harvard University, says it has sold tens of thousands of its Harvard Project Manager. By contrast, the leading spreadsheet and word processing programs have sold hundreds of thousands of copies apiece.

Although the products differ in capabilities, the basic idea behind project management is to systematically define the tasks and materials needed for a job and their relationship to one another.

In building a house, for instance, both the plumbing and the electrical wiring might have to be done before a dry wall can be put in. But before the electrical work can be done, wire must be received from the supplier, which takes six weeks. And so on. All these relationships are often drawn into a flow chart sometimes referred to as the PERT chart, which stands for program evaluation and review technique.

Another concept is that of the critical path, which is the sequence of the tasks that limit how fast the project can be completed. If the plumber needs one week and the electrician needs two weeks, and both start at the same time, then speeding up the plumber will not speed up completion of the house. The plumber's job is not on the critical path and a manager would best spend time worrying about the electrician.

As projects become more complex, it is often not obvious what is on the critical path. A computer can keep track of this, as well as keep track of when each worker is supposed to finish each task and when each supplier is supposed to deliver needed materials. Some of the software programs also compute the costs and estimated completion time and allow for the printing of progress reports.

But the program-management software vendors face a big challenge. Many managers outside the construction industry have not used such tools in the past and do not quickly see the need for them.

Yugoslavs Want New IMF Term

Minister to Ask For Rescheduling

Reuters

BELGRADE — Finance Minister Vladimir Klenovic has said Yugoslavia will ask the International Monetary Fund and other creditors for a long-term rescheduling of its foreign debts instead of one-year packages, Belgrade newspapers reported Thursday.

Mr. Klenovic told a parliamentary commission Wednesday night that his country will ask for a 10-year to 12-year postponement, with a grace period of five to six years, on repayment of principal on all credits due in the 1985-1988 period, the newspapers reported.

[Mr. Klenovic was quoted as saying he would make the request in upcoming negotiations with the IMF, but Alan Whitmore of the fund's European department in Washington said the International Herald Tribune Thursday that no negotiations had been scheduled.]

Yugoslavia also wants new terms for loans rescheduled in 1983 and 1984 as well as lower interest rates on credits. Its foreign debt now totals \$19.5 billion.

"We can no longer accept the same rescheduling terms as in 1983 and 1984," Mr. Klenovic was quoted as saying. "Nor should we accept ruthless arrangements and dictates by foreign creditors."

In March, 16 Western countries agreed to defer repayment of an estimated \$800 million of credits Yugoslavia was due to refund them this year. The IMF in June granted Yugoslavia a \$370-million standby credit in exchange for terms that forced the country to raise interest rates, lift a price freeze and devalue the dinar by more than 30 percent against the dollar.

The standby credit was followed by a \$2-billion loan from 15 Western governments and commercial banks that helped Yugoslavia meet 1984 debt obligations of \$5.39 billion.

■ **Reworking Philippine Debt**

Prime Minister Cesar Virata of the Philippines said Friday that the government will begin talks next week with its 483 creditor banks for restructuring its \$25.6 billion debt and for fresh loans, Reuters reported from Manila.

Mr. Virata returned to Manila Thursday from Washington after negotiating with the country's 12 bank advisory committee a new loan and rescheduling package now being reviewed by the IMF.

Siemens Joins Race for Super-Chip

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Siemens AG is determined to be among the leaders in the race to build the so-called "megabit" computer memory chip after badly trailing its Japanese and U.S. competitors in the production of the current generation of chips.

Siemens, while widely respected for its technical and innovative skills, has been criticized for being too slow in getting high-tech products out of the laboratory and into the market in large numbers and at competitive prices.

Faced with the prospect of falling behind in yet another lap of the fast-paced microelectronics track, Siemens rehired Hermann R. Franz in August 1983 to take charge of its components group and to begin bridging the gaps between Siemens and its foreign competition.

Mr. Franz, who had left Siemens to work at Polygram GmbH, returned to lead Siemens' electronics components group into the black for the first time in several years. Mr. Franz also played a leading role in getting Siemens' managing board, of which he is a member, to move quickly on the megabit chip.

Earlier this month, Philips NV of The Netherlands and Siemens, Europe's leading electronics companies, announced a \$450-million project to combine research efforts starting next April toward the production — beginning in 1987 — of megabit random access memory (RAM) chips. A megabit chip can store a million bits of data. They expect to follow this two years later with the production of a four-megabit chip. The joint research effort is scheduled to end in 1989.

Mr. Franz said, "Normally, Siemens is a slow-goer when it comes to taking decision on a major investment project. But when it came to taking a final decision on megabit, we saw quite a different style here. Plans were drawn up in January of this year and a month later the board decided — without any government support at the time — to go straight forward with the project."

Tony Fyne, component division manager at Matsushita International in Britain, an electronics consulting firm, questioned whether Siemens or Philips will be able to jump into megabit-chip production as soon as they hope to.

"Historically, it's taken five to six years to go from one generation of chip to another," he said. "History also suggests that the Japanese will get there first."

Today's most widely used chips store 64,000 bits



Production workers at Siemens microprocessor facility in Villach, Austria.

of memory on a wafer the size of a fingernail. The new 256,000-bit chips, introduced by the Japanese last year, are just now being produced commercially. Mr. Franz predicted Siemens would start large-scale production of 256K chips at its facility in Villach, Austria, next year.

The one-megabit chips, which will store more than 70 single-spaced typewritten pages, will provide users — chiefly in the computer and telecommunications industries — with 16 times more memory capacity than the 64K chips.

Siemens has set aside 2.2 billion Deutsche marks (about \$733 million) for the project with Philips. Part of money is for construction of a new 300-million-DM chip-making facility in Regensburg, Bavaria. Siemens expects to turn out 5,000 one-megabit chips a week when the plant is at capacity. Siemens also plans to build a custom-made plant for that work on the four-megabit chip. Philips is expected to focus on a special, more complex one-megabit "static" chip.

West Germany's Research and Technology Ministry said it has pledged some 300 million DM to the project as part of its 3-billion-DM program to support the country's high-tech industry. The Dutch government has agreed in principle to provide

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 7)

Norway Indicates That It May Lift Crude Oil Prices

Reuters

OSLO — A spokesman for Norway's Energy Ministry said Thursday that his country hopes to raise its contract crude oil price to \$30 a barrel before the end of the year, effectively reversing the price cut for October that led to OPEC's holding emergency talks.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said he expects Nigeria to raise its prices soon.

Sheikh Yamani spoke to reporters in Geneva after returning from a visit to Nigeria, which had broken OPEC ranks by cutting oil prices by \$2 a barrel, to \$28, following price reductions by Norway and Britain for similar quality crudes.

However, his talks in Lagos apparently brought no immediate change in Nigeria's oil prices. Mobil Oil Corp. said Thursday in New York that it had received a letter from Nigeria confirming the cut in Nigeria's prices. And industry sources said several other U.S. companies received letters Thursday morning, indicating they had been sent after Sheikh Yamani's departure from Lagos.

These were the first notices that the Nigeria's new official price was in effect, oil traders said.

The Norwegian Energy Ministry spokesman said the country's state oil company, Statoil, planned to raise its price to \$29 a barrel in November from \$28.50 this month, and would like to propose an increase to \$30 in December.

However, Statoil denied that a decision had been taken on a December price rise. A spokesman said a decision would not be made for December until mid-November, and added: "The [Energy] Ministry cannot dictate pricing policy to us."

Sheikh Yamani, who flew to Oslo Thursday, is leading a drive by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to protect its \$29-a-barrel price ahead of an emergency OPEC conference in Geneva on Monday, when the cartel is expected to decide on temporary production cuts.

Asked if Nigeria would raise its crude prices back in line with the official OPEC benchmark price, Sheikh Yamani said as he left Geneva for Oslo: "Definitely they will in the future — the near future."

And responding to a question on reports OPEC is considering cutting its 17.5-million-barrel-a-day production ceiling by 3 million barrels, half from Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Yamani replied: "If we do that the price of oil will jump to \$36 or so."

Dollar Briefly Slips Below 3DM

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar lost ground suddenly and sharply in trading here Thursday, falling below 3.00 Deutsche marks briefly before rebounding.

Dealers attributed the decline to Bundesbank intervention. "The dollar fell so quickly in 10 minutes, we were pretty sure of the intervention," a dealer said. Others said the amount may have been modest, but it caught the market in a nervous state and reversed the dollar's early advance.

The selling pushed the dollar down about four pence, to 2.9970 DM and below the 3.00-DM level for the first time since early September. But the U.S. currency returned to 3.016 DM, where it is believed to have technical support.

The dollar also briefly fell below 3 DM in both London and Frankfurt.

Mobil, Sohio Say Profits Dropped

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp. said Thursday that its earnings tumbled 41 percent in the third quarter from a year ago, mostly reflecting a \$163-million decline from its sales of refined petroleum products, such as gasoline.

Mobil, the second-largest U.S. oil company after Exxon Corp., also reported that its share of Superior Oil Co.'s earnings came to \$20 million. But it added that the interest expense for financing the \$2.7-billion takeover of Superior was \$40 million in the third quarter and that the net impact of the takeover was to reduce its quarterly earnings by \$40 million.

"The strengthening of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies increases local currency costs of crude oil; these increases cannot be immediately recovered in product selling prices," Mobil said.

Sohio's chairman, Alton Whitehouse, said fourth-quarter earnings would be affected if "recent reductions in crude oil prices spread or go deeper." Sohio, based in Cleveland, is 55-percent owned by British Petroleum Co. PLC.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) said its earnings fell 17.5 percent in the third quarter as a result of falling prices for refined

products, higher exploration expenses, lower prices on copper, silver and gold, and higher interest expenses.

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Braniff to Cut Service, Reduce Airliner Fleet

United Press International

DALLAS — Braniff Inc., the airline resurrected from bankruptcy eight months ago, will reduce its fleet by two-thirds and curtail flights to 10 cities in a struggle to keep the financially troubled carrier going, officials said.

They said Braniff's president, William D. Slattery, had resigned. The announcements were made late Wednesday at a meeting of company officials and about 200 employees.

The officials said Braniff's survival was dependent on the reductions. They said Braniff's chairman, Jay Pritzker, Braniff chairman, said, "We remain dedicated to building Braniff into a viable airline. To preserve that as a realistic possibility, we are undertaking a redeployment and consolidation plan to help attain financial health."

Patrick Foley, Braniff vice chairman, will succeed Mr. Slattery, who will join Air Via of San Jose, California, as president.

Officials said that effective Nov. 5 the company will halt flights to 10 cities — Austin, San Antonio and Houston, in Texas; Detroit; Newark, New Jersey; Kansas City, Missouri; Miami; Philadelphia; New Orleans and Oklahoma City.

The reductions are expected to result in the layoffs of several hundred of Braniff's 2,000 employees.

The austerity program calls for Braniff to shrink its fleet of Boeing 727s from 30 to 10. Braniff said it had reached agreement to lease 10 aircraft and their crews to another carrier, which it would not identify.

Braniff has arranged to sell 9 of its 12 gates at Dallas-Forth Worth International Airport to American Airlines for \$20.5 million.

Braniff, grounded by bankruptcy in May 1982, returned to the air last March. The airline's revival was financed by \$70 million from Hyatt Corp. of Chicago.

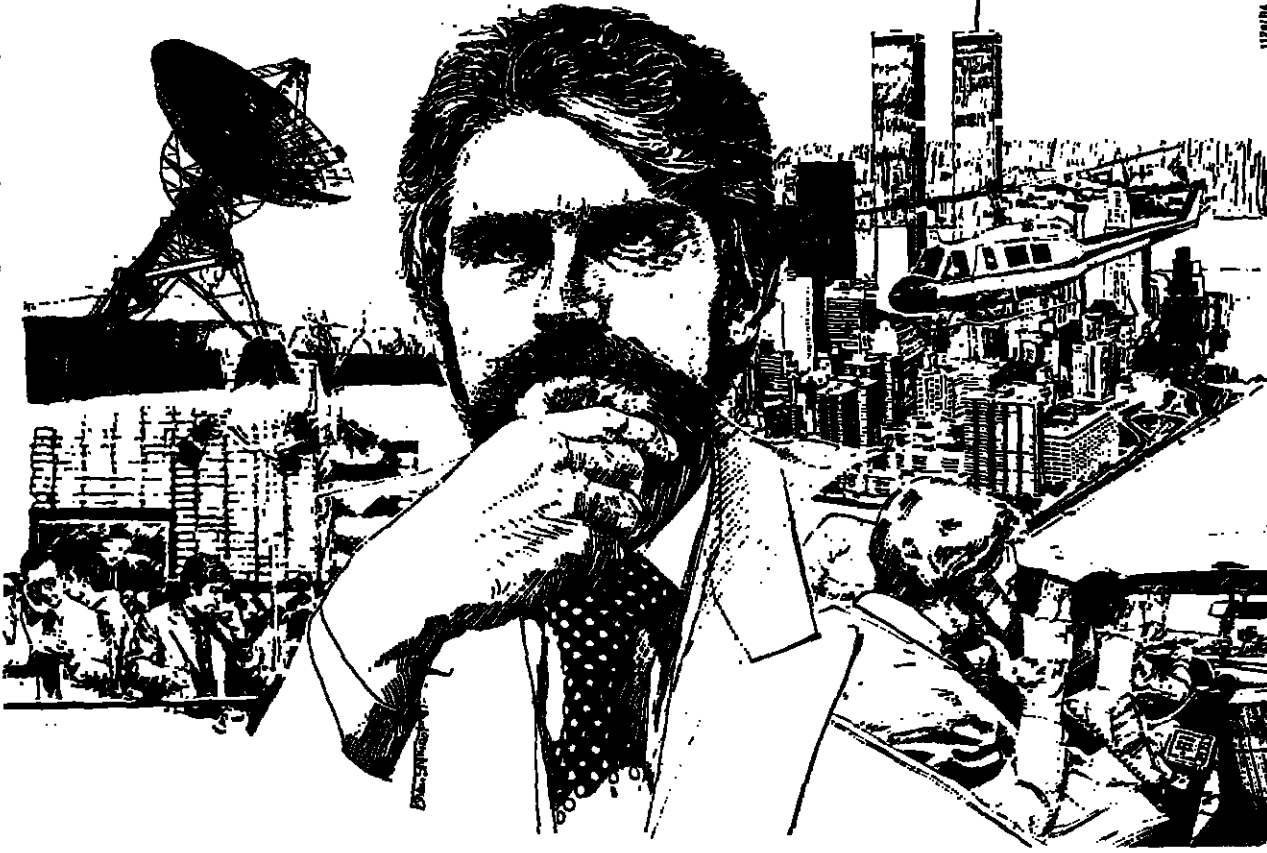
Two months ago, Braniff announced it was getting down from its efforts to be a full-service airline but the adoption of a low-fare strategy failed to generate expected increases in passenger traffic.

Thomson's move, industry sources said, was another step in the French company's attempt to bring all production programs among its West German subsidiaries under the direction of its holding company in Villigen, West Germany. Thomson acquired Telefunken in Jan. 1.

The sources also said Telefunken's board was upset by an order that Telefunken's color televisions must be outfitted with a smaller chassis made by Thomson's West German plant.

A special session of the supervisory board Thursday afternoon accepted the resignation. Bernard Gillois of Thomson, the current supervisory board chairman, was named the new company chairman, according to a Thomson statement. Other members of the new board will be appointed within the next two weeks, a Telefunken official said.

Thomson said Telefunken's production facilities would continue to



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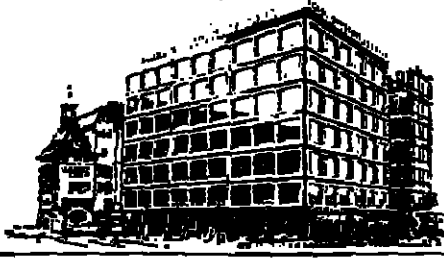
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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.



Interest Rates

Official banks for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

Table with 2 columns: Eurocurrency Deposits and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: Asian Dollar Rates and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: Key Money Rates and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: West Germany and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: France and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: Switzerland and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: Japan and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: Hong Kong and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Table with 2 columns: New York and Oct. 25. Includes rates for 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

Oct. 25

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in Taiwan for a holiday.

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	6,870,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	5,750,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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ern business activities, which are now comparable in significance to Bayer's operations in Europe and other key areas such as the United States and Brazil.

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Bayer AG turnover increased by 15.5 per cent to DM 8.64 billion. Profit before tax rose by 30.2 per cent, reaching DM 660 million.

**1983 Turnover Bayer World: DM 37.34 billion.
Share of production abroad and exports: 76.8%.**

Turnover Bayer AG: DM 14.65 billion. Export share: 63.4%.

Bayer World capital investment: DM 1.87 billion, of which DM 966 million in West Germany.

After-tax profits: Bayer World DM 754 million; Bayer AG DM 504 million.

Dividend 1983: DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal.

Total payout: DM 354 million on paid-up capital of DM 2.53 billion to some 350,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd., Public Relations Department, Strawberry Hill, Newbury/Berkshire RG13 1JA, Great Britain.

**Bayer
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Oct. 25

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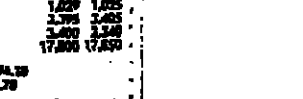
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SPORTS

Rush Scores 3 Goals In Liverpool Victory

United Press International
LONDON — Striker Ian Rush scored a hat trick in only his second game after returning from an injury to help Liverpool to a 3-1 first-leg victory over Benfica of Portugal in the second round of the Champions Cup here Wednesday night. The return match will be played Nov. 7.

Rush knocked in his first in the 44th minute, after a fine run by Mark Lawrenson, but Benfica's goalkeeper, who drew Bruce Grobbelaar, kept the ball out of the Liverpool goal.

Craig Johnston, substituting for John Wark, began the 71st minute move that allowed Liverpool to regain the lead when Rush stabbed in a shot from the edge of the box.

When he first himself being dragged down by the referee, Rush was not aware of the referee's decision. He was told he had been fouled, but he was not aware of the referee's decision. He was told he had been fouled, but he was not aware of the referee's decision.

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Grasshopper Coach Miroslav Blazevic said that "Juventus, with players of such great class, should have won by a higher margin. At this point, I assure you, the outcome is not decided. Juventus has not yet qualified. In Zurich they will find a very different Grasshoppers. We shall be able to play our two regular strikers, Muller and Sulzer."

Manager Aimé Jacquet tried to put the best possible light on Bordeaux's narrow victory. "It's a small victory for sure, but a good one just the same," he said. "We came up against a very solid experienced team which gave us a lot of problems."

There was little cause for celebration among other Champions Cup first-round home teams.

Lynby of Denmark held Sparta Prague to a scoreless deadlock in Czechoslovakia and Dynamo Berlin settled for a 3-3 draw at home against Austria Vienna (only an 88th-minute goal prevented an away victory).

Northern Ireland's Linfield seemed headed for a draw in Athens until Tassios popped up with two minutes left to earn Panathinaikos a 2-1 decision. Linfield had survived the first two rounds in 18 seasons of European competition.

While the Welsh-born Rush, only two months after an Achilles tendon operation, was enjoying his return to goal-scoring form, there was no fairy tale in Rome, where Roma, runner-up to Liverpool in the Champions Cup last season, downed Wrexham of Wales, 2-0, in a Cup Winners' Cup encounter.

Wrexham, which plays in the English Fourth Division, fell behind on a 39th-minute penalty kick by Roberto Pruzzo, and in the 50th minute midfielder Tassios Cerezo hammered in a 25-yarder to secure the victory.

Everton of England was the only club in the Cup Winners' competition to secure an away victory, edging Inter Bratislava, 1-0, on a fifth-minute goal by Paul Bracewell.

Dynamo Moscow took Cup Winners' scoring honors with a 5-0 romp over Hamrun Spartans of Malta. East Germany's Dynamo Dresden downed French visitor Metz, 3-1. The Netherlands' Fortuna Sittard defeated Poland's Wisla Krakow, 2-0, and Larissa edged

times European champion in the 1950s and '60s, was outplayed throughout by the home team, which is on the verge of knocking out one of the biggest names in European soccer. Five Spanish clubs, including Barcelona, were eliminated in the first rounds of the European competitions.

UEFA Cup titlist Tottenham lost, 2-1, in an away match against Bruges of Belgium. Substitute Clive Allen, returning from an injury and a suspension, scored a late goal, after Glenn Hoddle was sent off for two bookable offenses. Allen's tally might be enough to see Tottenham through after the second leg.

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'What a difference one man makes' — Rush back in form.

Servette of Switzerland, 2-1, in Greece.

Brothers Karl-Heinz and Michael Rummenigge both scored in their teams' victories.

Michael scored for Bayern Munich in a 4-1 Cup Winners' victory over Trakia Plovdiv; Karl-Heinz, the West German captain, tallied for Inter Milan in its 3-0 UEFA Cup decision over the Glasgow Rangers.

The biggest shock in UEFA Cup play was the 3-1 victory posted by NK Rijeka of Yugoslavia over once-mighty Real Madrid of Spain. Adriano Fegic had two of the victors' three goals. Real Madrid, six

times European champion in the 1950s and '60s, was outplayed throughout by the home team, which is on the verge of knocking out one of the biggest names in European soccer. Five Spanish clubs, including Barcelona, were eliminated in the first rounds of the European competitions.

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Celtics Trying to Repeat as NBA Champs

By Sam Goldaper
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the National Basketball Association opens its 39th season Friday night, the Boston Celtics will start a long campaign to buck a longtime trend. The last team to accomplish the feat, the Celtics are seeking to become the first team since 1969 to repeat as champions.

A Look at the NBA's Eastern Conference:

ATLANTIC DIVISION

With the exception of Gerald Henderson, the player traded to Seattle, the Boston Celtics return with the same title-winning cast, plus Michael Young, their top draft choice. Boston's success starts up front with Larry Bird, Kevin McHale, Cedric Maxwell and Robert Parish, who provide height, strength, shot blocking (242 by Parish and McHale), intimidation and basketball smarts.

Bird, the most valuable player during the regular season and championship round, made Boston into a team with all-round ability and selflessness.

With Henderson gone, Danny Ainge moves into the starting lineup at guard.

The Philadelphia 76ers were expected to repeat as champions last year, but nagging injuries during the regular season made it easier for the Celtics to run away with divisional honors. Age and a wear and tear of the 82-game schedule, took its toll in the playoffs and Philadelphia was eliminated in the opening round.

Moses Malone and Julius Erving remain the key players.

Although their statistics certainly were good, they and the entire team lacked the drive that scored the 1983 title. Malone averaged 22.7 points a game and again led the league in rebounding (13.4), but he injured his knee out of 11 games, and at times his intimidating ways were absent.

Charles Barkley, a 6-foot-6, 275-pound (198-meter, 124.7-kilogram) rookie, has quickness, rebounding and shooting ability; he will give Erving the rest he needs. Leon Wood's playmaking and outside shooting will strengthen the backcourt.

The New York Knicks need another standard season from Bernard King to win as many as 47 games again. King was runner-up to Bird for MVP honors and averaged 26.3 points, fifth best in the league. His 40 or more points in half of the 12 playoff games played a big role in the first-round elimination of Detroit and in pushing the Celtics to a seven-game quarterfinal series.

New York knows how to keep teams from scoring, but will need more offense from center Bill Cartwright, who sat out the preseason and will miss the start of the season with a stress fracture, from Truck Robinson and from guards Darrell Walker and Trent Tucker.

Boyd Carter, who was acquired last week from Indiana, will be counted on as a shooting guard.

The New Jersey Nets grew up last season. After a 26-29 start, New Jersey won 19 of its final 25 games and eliminated the 76ers in the

first round — the Nets' first playoff victories since joining the league in 1976.

Back Williams is the NBA's top rebounding forward, but the keys to continued success will be for centers Darryl Dawkins and Mike Gminski to improve on the finest performances

on youth.

After seven seasons of coaching changes and missing the playoffs, the Detroit Pistons are favored for divisional honors. Detroit won 49 games last season, boosted by Isiah Thomas's magical playmaking. Kelly Tripucka's scoring and Bill Laimbeer's rebounding.

Dan Roundfield, a member of the first or second all-defensive team in each of the last five seasons, came to the Pistons from Atlanta and will provide defense, rebounding and experience.

For the Milwaukee Bucks, Terry Cummings, 23, is the power forward Coach Don Nelson has long sought. The 1982-83 rookie of the year when he was at San Diego, Cummings will help an offense led by Sidney Moncrief, an all-star guard and the league's top defensive player. Paul Mokeski, with backup help from Alton Lister, will share Bob Lanier's vacated center spot.

After breaking up a mediocre team, the Atlanta Hawks hope Antoine Carr and Cliff Levingston, a pair of big, strong forwards, will provide the inside scoring role in the Roundfield team. Wayne (Trey) Rollins is an intimidating center, but can't score like Dominique Wilkins, who spent some time playing guard during the preseason.

The Hawks' schedule is made tougher with 12 "home" games in New Orleans, giving them, in effect, 53 road games.

The Chicago Bulls' longtime problems at center continue. Dave Corzine would be fine as a backup, but not as a starter. The acquisition of 7-foot Carl Lewis from Houston (for Mitchell Wiggins) lends talent, defense and experience to the front line. If the Bulls can re-sign David Greenwood, their free-agent forward, they would have too many forwards and open the way for a possible trade.

Orlando Woolridge is a high-scoring small forward. Ennis Whitely is an up-and-coming playmaker and Quinn Dailey is quick and a good shooter.

But so much depends on what rookie Michael Jordan brings to the team. Jordan, the star of the U.S. Olympic team, was the college player of the year the last two seasons.

The Cleveland Cavaliers, long in need of a center, are gambling that 6-11 Mel Turpin, drafted by Washington and traded to Cleveland, will be the answer. The backcourt of Johnny Davis, who came from the Hawks, and World B. Free can score.

The Indiana Pacers, strong up front with Clark Kellogg and Herb Williams, have lacked a playmaking guard. They hope Jerry Sichting or the Olympian Vern Fleming will fill the void.

The likely playoff teams: Celtics, 76ers, Pistons, Knicks, Nets, Bucks, Bulls and Bulls.

(This is the second of two articles previewing the 1984-85 NBA season.)

Larry Bird: Unselfish, all-round ability.

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Bruins Pull Out of Slump by Defeating Blues, 4-1

The Associated Press

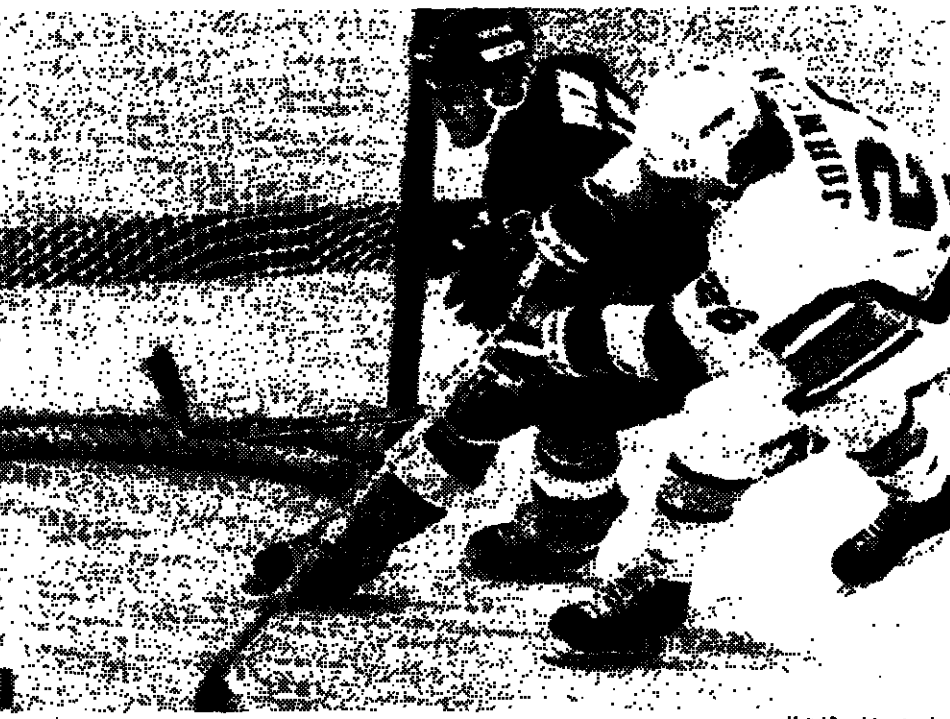
ST. LOUIS — Although the National Hockey League season is only seven games old, Ken Linseman said it was a must-win game. "We needed this win bad," said Linseman, whose two goals helped the Boston Bruins break a three-game losing streak and defeat the St. Louis Blues, 4-1, Wednesday night.

"We were just shellied in Edmonton, we didn't play well in Calgary, we played well in Winnipeg and lost," said Linseman of the Bruins' early-season skid.

"We sustained pressure the entire game tonight and that helped. We played the body well, and that was the key." Elsewhere, Toronto trounced Detroit, 6-1; Chicago nailed Vancouver, 9-3; New Jersey downed Pittsburgh, 5-2; Winnipeg beat Hartford, 8-4; and Edmonton and Washington tied, 3-3.

The Bruins made two trades in the hours before Wednesday's game, acquiring wings Charlie Simmer from Los Angeles and Louis Sleigher from Quebec. Simmer, noted for his offense, played against the Blues but did not figure in the scoring. The 26-year-old Sleigher is 5-foot-11 and 200 pounds (1.80 meters, 90.7 kilograms). In 44 games for the Nordiques last year, he posted 15 goals and 19 assists and had 32 penalty minutes. Sleigher was expected to join the Bruins in Boston on Thursday.

Perhaps the trades woke up the rest of the squad, which smothered the St. Louis attack with fierce checking that allowed only 16 shots at goalie Pete Petters. At the other end, Coach Gerry Cheevers said his team beat the Blues to the



With Rick Wamsley caught away from the St. Louis goal, Terry Johnson just barely kept Boston's Mark Reed from scoring an empty-netter in Wednesday's first period. Tight checking throughout helped the Bruins end a three-game losing streak with a 4-1 decision.

puck, which gave Boston a jump all game. "We started better and we got to the puck better," said Cheevers. "When you get to the puck better, you will have success."

Goaltender and Tom Ferguson each had a goal and an assist for the winners, who improved to 3-4. St. Louis fell to 3-3.

The Bruins took the lead on Courtnall's second goal of the year at 15:41 of the first period, a backhand shot from 15 feet out. Linseman scored 55 seconds later on a goal-mouth tap-in.

With Rick Wamsley caught away from the St. Louis goal, Terry Johnson just barely kept Boston's Mark Reed from scoring an empty-netter in Wednesday's first period. Tight checking throughout helped the Bruins end a three-game losing streak with a 4-1 decision.

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SCOREBOARD

Transition

Baseball

California — Norm Macdonald and Norm Macdonald

DETROIT — Detroit Tigers

GOLDEN STATE — Golden State

HOUSTON — Houston Astros

INDIANAPOLIS — Indianapolis

KANSAS CITY — Kansas City

LA CLIPPERS — Los Angeles

LA LAKERS — Los Angeles

LA PISTONS — Los Angeles

LA SPARKS — Los Angeles

LA TRACERS — Los Angeles

LA WARRIORS — Los Angeles

LA WIZARDS — Los Angeles

LA WOLVES — Los Angeles

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U.S. College Football

Team Leaders

Individual Leaders

Baseball

California — Norm Macdonald and Norm Macdonald

DETROIT — Detroit Tigers

GOLDEN STATE — Golden State

HOUSTON — Houston Astros

INDIANAPOLIS — Indianapolis

KANSAS CITY — Kansas City

LA CLIPPERS — Los Angeles

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